THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9824. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Letter from Governor Seymour to the President.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to the Governor.

The Draft, the Militia, State Rights and Harbor Defences.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

Some of the Districts to be Re-Enrolled,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

State of New York, Executive Department,
Albany, August 3, 1863.

To the President of the United States:—

Sir—At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the cities of New York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions, I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing. As the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the city of New York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that city, it is proper that I should speak of that event.

At the moment when the militia of the city were absent, in pursuance of your request, and when the forces of the general government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenceless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost Marshal commenced the draft, without consultation with the authorities of the State or of the city. The harsh measure of raising troops by conscription has heretofore been avoided by this government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support of our arms.

I know you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is impartial and equal in its operations. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality. In a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people, this is called for by every consideration. I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State, the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong. As the enrolments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action and who have no voice in their election, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the district of New York when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law and the disrespect for judicial tribunals produced their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened. In the sad and humiliating history of this riot it is gratifying that the citizens of New York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the general government who were stationed in that city, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill and their wise and prudent counsels. But they had at their command only a handful of good troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the city officials, civil and military, the people, the police and a small body of only twelve hundred men, composed equally of the State and national forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest city of our continent to maintain order in its midst, under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population. The return from the war of some of the New York militia regiments restored peace and security to the city. I ordered troops from different parts of our State; but I could not get them to the city before the riot was quelled; neither could the general government give any substantial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New York. One thousand men could have seized them all, and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping and of the city itself.

At the time that this riot took place I was engaged, with Senator Morgan and Comptroller Robinson, of this State, on the subject of harbor defences, and placed under the direction of General Wool the unorganized bodies of national volunteers, still under my command, and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New York into the fortifications, to be under his control, and I made arrangements with him for their reception; but on the 12th instant, the day before the riot broke out, I was requested by General Wool to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the harbor of New York. The reason for this, I understand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes. The inability of the government at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot, while the militia of the city were supporting the national cause in another field, will best be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. Morgan and Robinson, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:—

Headquarters, Department of the East,
New York, June 30, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York:—

Sir—Allow me to call your attention to the defenceless condition of this city. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One-half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The Roanoke is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel-of-war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this city and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, who is now paying dear for her neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the city of New York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the government than all other cities under its control? If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns I might protect the city from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, from want of men to man our guns, the Alabama or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the city, but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and again to the defenceless condition of the city. The Mayor can do but little, from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the city. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the city is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great city in which it occurred, it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their city and to rescue their own and the government property from the violence of a mob, at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the national capital from falling into the hands of hostile arms. For this patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may denounce and deplore the violence of bad or misguided men, it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resentment or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justice is observed in the execution of the measure and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsels suggested by excited passions or partisan prejudices; for you have on more than one occasion warmly acknowledged the generous and patriotic promptitude with which the city of New York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that, in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State, regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus, which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington of the amount of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Colonel Fry; and I believe that the differences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demanded from the Congressional districts in New York and Kings county are glaringly unjust. Either the names enrolled in these districts greatly exceed the true numbers, or the enrolments in other parts of the State are grossly deficient. The practical injustice will be the same in either case. If regard is had to the number heretofore sent from the several districts the records of our State show that New York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion. These records were carefully kept under the administration of Governor Morgan. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are proportioned to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrolments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts:—The quota for the Fourth Congressional district, with a population of 131,854, is 5,881. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional district, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last named district should exceed that of the city district; for the census estimates show that there is a larger population of females and of aliens in the city of New York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the city district is 5,881 upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the country district it is only 2,260 upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining districts in the city of Brooklyn the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. Odell, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,697. In the adjoining district, represented by Mr. Kalbfleisch, with a population of 151,951, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. Odell's district amounted to 16,421, and in that of Mr. Kalbfleisch to 15,967. The draft as at present proposed will throw upon the eastern portion of the State, comparatively less than one-third of the Congressional districts, more than one-half of the burthens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust towards New York and Brooklyn, for they have not only furnished their full proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that purpose within those cities, and are buying persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue demand, which obliges them to leave their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I earnestly request that you will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignity of the government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicions which are entertained shall be removed, if they are unfounded. It is just to add that the administration owes this to itself, as these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this fact will strengthen your purpose to see that justice is done. The enrolments are only complete in about one-half of the districts. The results were sent to me at intervals during the month of July, but were only recently received by me, in consequence of my absence at the city of New York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and impartiality with which the conscription is conducted. In the meanwhile large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the State and national governments, and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New York offers liberal bounties to those who enlist. I believe it will be found that the abandonment of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy; that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to this government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully rendered. Hereafter I shall make that the subject of further communication. But, assuming it to be due to the exhaustion of the number of those able to bear arms, it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon the productive interests and labor of our country; and it makes another reason why the heavy burthens of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicion and to allay excitement. Above all, it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments, which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the city of New York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its voluntary support of the armies of the Union. There is another point which profoundly excites the public mind, which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States. Our people have been taught that laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice, that the Conscription act, which demands their persons, and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our government. To support the majesty of law a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle fields of the South. More than three hundred thousand have been laid in bloody graves or have perished in lingering disease. The guilt of the rebellion consists in raising an armed hand against constitutional or legal obligations. The soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices, because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obedience, but protection to their rights, to their persons and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to government. It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law. There is a fear and suspicion that, while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law, they are to be deprived of its protection. In the minds of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. It is, therefore, proposed, on the one hand, to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and, upon the other hand, to shut off by military power all approach to our judicial tribunals and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decision of courts, as by open resistance. This government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings that war suspends their legal rights or destroys their legal remedy than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of judicial tribunals. The refusal of governments to give protection excites criticisms to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription act depends upon the settlement by judicial tribunals of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor, it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war, should go forth with all the sanctions of every department of our government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the government interpose no obstructions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedures give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of their persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this government to the decisions of our courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offerings of men and treasure to uphold an administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the Conscription act be declared unconstitutional the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never be'all a government which represents the convictions of the people, which works with the spirit and provisions of the constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill, which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fail to the ground, there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting, as I have done, with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fail, the structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, DRAFT NUMBERS, VOTERS, ETC.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
29	114,558	1,767	20,097
17	114,526	1,588	17,882
23	116,950	2,088	22,535
28	129,365	2,015	21,026
15	132,232	2,260	23,165
27	135,488	2,416	25,001
30	141,971	2,539	21,355

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN DISTRICTS.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
3	132,242	2,697	16,421
2	151,951	4,146	15,967
6	117,148	4,538	12,777
8	175,998	4,892	15,195
4	131,854	5,881	12,363

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional districts in which enrolments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up to the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 7, 1863.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:—

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other reasons, time is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose, will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860 or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit: the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only two thousand two hundred, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled; and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrolment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credit shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it; but I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate, and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the George Peabody—The Grand Attack to Have Taken Place on Saturday, 8th Inst.

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the transport George Peabody, from Port Royal on the 6th instant, we learn that the troops are busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack would be made on Sumter, by both land and naval forces, on the 8th instant.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Blockade Runners at Wilmington—The Rebels Receiving Immense Supplies from Europe—Departure of Officers and Crews to Man the New Anglo-Rebel Privateers, &c.

Newbern, N. C., August 4, 1863.

The United States mail steamer Dudley Buck leaves here for New York at four P. M. to-day.

Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port, in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shoes, and everything which the rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England, to man the rebel privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy.

Death of Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment.

Waterbury, Conn., August 9, 1863.

John L. Chatfield, Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, died at his home in this city at six o'clock this evening of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner of July 18.

The New Monastery in West Hoboken.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A MONASTERY AT WEST HOBOKEN—IMPOSING CATHOLIC CEREMONIAL, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS—SERMONS IN THREE LANGUAGES, ETC., ETC.

Yesterday evening the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Passionist monastery of St. Michael was performed at West Hoboken by Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, of Newark, in the presence of several distinguished clergymen of the Roman Catholic church and about four thousand five hundred lay spectators. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the day a large number of people went from this city to witness the ceremony. The ladies on this as on all similar occasions were strongly represented, and, of course, imparted an additional feature of interest to the proceedings.

In this connection it may be proper to state that the Order known as the Passionist Fathers was instituted as far back as 1740 by Blessed Paul of the Cross, and that the monastery of which the corner stone was laid yesterday will be the fourth established in the United States under the *regime* of the Order. The first of these monasteries was founded in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about ten years since; the second in the Dunkirk diocese, of Buffalo, the third in Marysville, California, and the fourth at West Hoboken, New Jersey. There are now over fifty Passionists devoting themselves to the cause of religion in this country. It may be also interesting to state that Captain Packingham, late captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Life Guards, and a nephew of the Duke of Wellington, together with the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, brother of the Earl of Allthorp, are members of the Order.

Father Dominick is the Provincial of the Order in the United States, Father Gaudentius the Consultor, and Father Victor the local Superior.

PRELIMINARY SERVICE AT ST. MARY'S.

The quiet, unostentatious but tastefully decorated church of St. Mary's was crammed to suffocation at half-past three o'clock, when Bishop Bailey, assisted by Father Deane, and other clergymen sung solemn vespers, ably supported by a choir of excellent musical ability.

THE PROCESSION

formed precisely at five o'clock, and proceeded to the ground, where the stone was to be laid, in the following order:—

Members of the Congregation.
The Union Brass Band.
Color Bearers, bearing the National Flag.
Children of the Sunday School, attired in white.
The Sunburst of Erin, borne by one of the congregation.
Members in double file.
The French and Italian Flags, borne by members.
Cross Bearers, supported by Acolytes, with tapers on either side.
The Officiating Clergy.
Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, under a gilt canopy.

On arriving at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the procession halted and the Right Rev. Bishop and accompanying clergy ascended the platform which had been erected for the occasion, and proceeded to lay the stone—a ceremony which has been too often described in these columns to need a repetition here.

SERMONS IN THREE LANGUAGES.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of this city, then preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. He commenced in expatiating on the great and solemn work in which they had been engaged—the founding of a monastery by those who were ready to imitate the example and show forth the Passion of Christ. It was a work which would live when they were forgotten; and it was the first monastery which had been raised in New Jersey. After alluding to the immense benefits which would accrue to the establishment of similar institutions, he offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the undertaking.

On other platforms sermons were preached by Father Cauvaer, in French, and Father Stanislaus, in German.

THE SITE OF THE MONASTERY

is on a hill, thickly studded with trees, giving it the character of a secluded grove. It is eminently suited to the purpose for which it was bought. The Order purchased it of James Kerrigan, Esq., for eight thousand dollars, and it consists of sixteen acres, the plot being almost square. It commands a fine view of New York Bay and this city. The extreme length of the building is to be one hundred and one feet, and the breadth thirty-six feet six inches. The building will be a three story attic and basement. All the walls will be entirely built of blue stone, taken from the quarries on the Fathers' lands. The trimmings will be of Newark brown stone, neatly chiselled. All the interior portion of the building will be appropriately wainscoted.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

At half-past six o'clock the procession and spectators returned to the church, in the order in which they departed, and then dispersed, thus winding up a very solemn and interesting ceremony.

Personal Intelligence.

General George B. McClellan and family (says the Sag Harbor (Long Island) *Corrector* of the 8th instant) arrived in town on Thursday, *en route* for Easthampton, where the General proposes passing a few days, seeking the quietude and retiracy of our island home. A mere rumor spread abroad, that the distinguished stranger would pass through the village, called together a vast concourse of people on the pier where the boat touched. The heat was intense, but this did not deter the admirers of "Little Mac." A federal salute was fired from the steamboat landing, bunting displayed from the shipping in the harbor, as well as from several yachts lying near by, and as the boat neared the dock cheer after cheer went up for George B. McClellan. The enthusiasm of a few returned soldiers of the Army of the Potomac was as interesting as intense. They clustered around the General, and after obtaining a "shake of the hand," cheered for their old commander in a manner that can be more easily imagined than described. No set speeches were inflicted upon him, because it was supposed that he had come here for recreation, and not for public exhibition.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sandford (formerly Mrs. Streator) reached her one hundredth birthday on the 28th ult., at Windham, Portage county, Ohio. She was born at Monson, Massachusetts, and has resided several years with her son, John Streator, a lad of seventy-seven. The old lady has knit socks for the soldiers of three wars, and hopes to live to see her country for the third time victorious over the enemies of liberty, united and peaceful.

Private W. H. Merriam, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, has been promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and appointed an aid on the staff of General R. S. Foster.

Among the chief mourners at the funeral of Hon. John J. Crittenden were Major General Thomas L., Colonel Robert H., and Eugene W. Crittenden, the only surviving sons of the great statesman.

Mrs. Farragut, wife of Admiral Farragut, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, in company with her son, with the view of meeting her gallant husband, now hourly expected from New Orleans in the sloop-of-war Hartford.

E. A. Chapin, of Vermont; F. Shotwell, of Ohio; J. Young, of St. Louis; W. A. Davis, of Kentucky; C. F. Stansbury, of Washington; E. F. Floyd, of Boston; Dr. Underwood, of Kentucky; P. P. Pratt, of Buffalo; Major Sawyer, of the United States Army; Dr. Forbes, of England; ex-Governor Wood, of Illinois, and A. H. Mills, of Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rumored Resignation of General Meade.

The Reported Appointment of Gen. Grant to the Command.

Arrangements for a Reorganization of the Army,

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, August 9, 1863.

It is reported that General Meade has twice presented his resignation as Commanding General, and now insists upon its acceptance. Rumors in military circles are to the effect that General Grant will succeed him.

Arrangements are being made for a reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, by which new commanders will be put in the field and the material of the corps changed.

General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, is about to take the field at the head of a division. It is not yet determined who his successor will be; but the probabilities are that Colonel Sharpe, Deputy Provost Marshal General, will take charge of that department.

Conscripts are daily arriving and being assigned to regiments at the front. Last week, out of three hundred of this class sent to the Fifth corps, two hundred and ninety-nine were substitutes, but one individual being a drafted man.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment has sent a detachment to New York for seven hundred conscripts, apportioned to that regiment. This regiment has suffered most severely, and, although numbers of recruits have arrived from time to time, it now musters less than one hundred men. Very few officers are left, and of the original organization there are less than a score of survivors.

During the last week our cavalry have been engaged in arresting all inhabitants north of the Rappahannock, as far down as Belle Plain. Among them are a number of loyal men; but to make any distinction in their cases would have subjected them to the risk of imprisonment in Richmond, and accordingly all were brought off. Those who decline to take the oath of allegiance will be held for exchange for Union men imprisoned by the rebels.

A great number of nine months' and two years' troops are returning to the field, many of them in the capacity of substitutes. Several of their officers have also rejoined the service.

Nine of Mosby's guerillas, caught in the vicinity of Warrenton, have been brought to Washington. They are all in civilian dress, and prove to be farmers of Fairfax and Loudon counties. Every capture of these land pirates add fresh proof that they are simply a band of robbers for the purpose of attacking sutlers' wagons and unarmed travellers. They are of the "stand and deliver" order, and should be treated as common highwaymen. There are few if any loyal citizens residing along the line of road from Annandale to Warrenton, and the arrest of all males capable of bearing arms is regarded as the best remedy for the guerilla raids in that neighborhood.

Twenty deserters were brought in handcuffed this morning by a detachment of the Invalid corps and turned over to the Provost Marshal. Great exertions are being made at present to arrest these runaways and have them returned to their respective regiments. It is well known here that if General Meade had with him every soldier who properly belongs to the Army of the Potomac he would not long remain inactive on the Rappahannock.

Mr. W. Young's Despatch.

Headquarters, Gregg's Cavalry Division,
August 8, 1863.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHING.

The First Massachusetts cavalry had a slight skirmish with the rebels near Little Washington yesterday, with out loss on either side. The Tenth New York were, yesterday afternoon, charged upon by a portion of Jenkins' command, which captured three men of the Tenth, who were subsequently recaptured, the Tenth having made in return a brilliant charge. The affair occurred near Newby's Crossroads. This morning, at about five o'clock, a patrol of the enemy near Little Washington rode up to the pickets of the Tenth New York, and on being interrogated as to what command they belonged to, replied to Gregg's. On being asked to what company they were attached, they did not reply, but put the spurs into their horses' rowel deep and fled precipitately. They were pursued but not overtaken.

CONTRABANDS KEEP COMING IN.

This morning a three horse wagon load of contrabands came in from seven miles out in the country, bringing rations for about six days and their surplus clothing. They expect to repose in "Abraham's bosom."

ANOTHER INTELLIGENT DESERTER.

A deserter from the Twenty-eighth North Carolina infantry, who left Culpepper Monday morning, came in this morning. He proposes to take the oath of allegiance. His representations confirm the statements of others that nothing remains but rebel cavalry at Culpepper, the infantry having left for Fredericksburg. According to his statement desertions are very frequent.

The Excelsior Brigade at Wapping Heights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Camp First Excelsior, Virginia, August 6, 1863.

On reading your correspondent's account of the battle of Manassas Gap (Wapping Heights) I observe one or two things that need correction, and being one of those engaged feel it my duty to make the correction. Colonel Hall is represented as taking the colors of the Fifth Excelsior when the color bearer was exhausted. That noble deed was done by Colonel Thomas Holt, formerly of the First Excelsior—the man who, on the march or in action, is every ready to assist any that are exhausted by fatigue or sickness; the man who has at times during our late heavy marches marched in the ranks himself and let boys ride his horse, and even carried the knapsack of one of his regiment who was almost tired out.

Again, with regard to Frank Smith, color bearer of the First. That gallant boy (for he was but a boy) after he was wounded still bore our colors, cheering us on, until he fell pierced through the heart by a rebel bullet. When his body was found there were six bullet holes in him. Frank was a boy universally beloved for his meek but manly spirit. When our color bearer was wounded at Gettysburg Frank, who was a corporal on the color guard, took the colors, and most nobly and alas! too bravely has he borne them. Too much cannot be said in his praise. Would to God I had the ability to write concerning him as he deserves. To his parents and friends we of the First Excelsior tender our heartfelt sympathy in their severe loss. To them we can say, although your loss is severe, you have every reason to be proud of so gallant a son and of one who so nobly fell in his country's cause. X. Y. Z.

Disasters on Long Island Sound.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE BRIG EMELINE AND SCHOONER WHITE SEA—THE STEAMER COMMODORE ASHORE, ETC.

Providence, R. I., August 9, 1863.

Mr. Samuel D. Walden, first officer of the steamer Westchester, furnishes the following information:—

At seven o'clock P. M. on the 8th, while passing through Hellgate during a heavy thunder squall, the brig Emeline, of Brooksville, and the schooner White Sea, of Portland, came in collision. The brig had her topmast carried away and sails torn, and the schooner had her headgear carried away and sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Point. She will probably come off without damage.

The steamboat Commodore, from New York for Providence, with the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment on board, went ashore at 5 20 A. M. on Sunday, one mile northwest of Point Judith Light. The steamer Delaware, Captain Trebble, from Providence for Rondout, went to her assistance, and was lying at anchor near her. The steamer Westchester, from New York for Providence, lay by the Commodore for one hour, but did not communicate with her. She lay broadside on, heading south. A boat from the shore reported that she had sent to Newport for assistance.

Operations Along the Coast.

[From the Washington Chronicle, August 7.]

Our movements in the Gulf are just now of great importance. The attack on Charleston promises a not remote capture of that rebel stronghold. Savannah thereafter will fall an easy prey to the Union forces, and only Mobile, of all the Gulf ports, will remain in possession of the rebels. Doubtless that place is already well fortified, and the insurgents will make a desperate attempt to retain it. Operations are in progress, however, that are morally certain to result in its capture, and that at no distant day. We believe that stirring news may shortly be expected from that quarter.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia and China Off Cape Race.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Opinions in Europe on the Union Victories and New York Riots.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

What Mr. Laird Has to Say About Them.

The Capture of the Talisman and Conrad by the Alabama.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WHAT SHE THINKS OF OUR TROUBLES.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject.

The Effort of Russia to Form an Alliance with Prussia and Austria,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

The Canadian steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, July 30, via Greencastle, July 31, passed Cape Race at eight o'clock on Friday evening, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The American Question.

The London *Globe*, in reviewing the situation of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered, and thinks that Lee, at Culpepper, is as safe as ever. Gen. Grant's campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river. The *Globe* says if the federals are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they have got for territorial arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugation.

The Polish Question.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind to make war in behalf of Poland alone. The London *Times'* City Article says that the panic on the Stock Exchange has apparently received a sudden check, and in some speculative securities a strong rebound took place on the 29th. Advices from Paris indicate considerable subsidence of the war panic there. Letters from Frankfort say that the money and stock market in that city are steady, owing to the belief that the Polish question will be settled by diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* also notices the pacific tone of a particular Paris journal, which seeks to refute the arguments of the war party. It observes:—"If the journalist has got his hints from the same quarter whence he has so often sought them, we may conclude that the Emperor does not now mean to make war for Poland unless joined by England and Austria."

The Paris *La France* strongly urges the necessity for unity of the three Powers, and says the latest news from St. Petersburg indicates the disposition of Russia to be conciliatory.

It is rumored that Gortschakoff has resigned, but this is supposed to be unfounded.

France.

Paris, July 30—1 P. M.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes have improved to 67fr. 10c.

Austria.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Gazeleta early in August.

The Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JULY 30.

The English funds have increased in firmness and consols are tending upwards. The money market is easier. Consols closed at 92⅞ a 93 for money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 30.

The sales of cotton for three days have been 23,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of one quarter to one half penny since the departure of the Arabia.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is upward, and goods and yarns are advancing in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—JULY 30.

The breadstuffs market is generally dull. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report flour dull. Wheat downward, with a partial decline of 1d. a 2d. per cental. Corn quiet and steady: mixed 27s. a 27s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—JULY 30.

The provision market is quiet and steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant, with a slight advance. Lard firm at 37s. a 38s. 6d. Tallow quiet. Butter dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—JULY 30.

Ashes steady. Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Linseed oil firm. Petroleum oil quiet and steady at 2s. 3d. for refined. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine—No sales.

LONDON MARKETS—JULY 30.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow inactive.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

American securities were buoyant and upward. Illinois Central Railroad, 22½ a 22 discount. Erie Railroad, 69½ a 70½.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 31, 1863.

The sales of cotton for the week were 49,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant with an advance of one-half penny on American on the week, and one-quarter penny to one-half penny on other descriptions. The sales to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	24	22½
Mobile	23¾	21½
Uplands	23	22

Stock in port 256,000 bales, inclusive of 40,000 bales of American.

The breadstuffs market is dull and downward. Corn dull and declined 3d. a 6d. per quarter.

The provision market is steady. Tallow is dull. Petroleum firmer and advancing.

London, July 31, 1863.

Consols 93 a 93⅛ for money. Bullion in the bank has increased £123,000.

In American stocks, Illinois Central sold at 22 a 21 discount; Erie Railroad, 70 a 71.

Manchester, July 30, 1863.

The market is quiet and easier.

THE LATEST BY THE HIBERNIA.

Liverpool, July 31, 1863.

The ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghae, and the Conrad, from Montevideo for New York, have been

71.2009.085.00545

captured and destroyed by the pirate Alabama. Their crews have been landed at Rio Janeiro.

The rebel loan again relapsed two per cent on the 29th ult., closing at 17 a 15 discount. The amount paid up is forty-five per cent, and ten of the other fifteen per cent is due on the 1st of August.

Jeff. Davis has appointed Robert Dowling, late United States Consul at Cork, agent at that city for the rebel States.

THE NEWS BY THE CHINA.

The steamship China, from Liverpool August 1, via Queenstown August 2, passed Cape Race at noon on Saturday last, en route to New York. She was intercepted by the news yacht. The dates by the Hibernia and China are four days later.

The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

English political news, as usual on the close of Parliament, is quiet and lifeless.

Sir Cresswell, the well known judge, is dead.

The American Question.

In the absence of fresh advices from America, the English journals have little to say on American affairs.

The London *Morning Post* labors to show that the recent Union successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Unionists.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the rebels. It says the retreat of General Bragg and the flight of General Johnston before General Sherman's forces shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds—"Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows." Still it thinks that the Union armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may palsy the North, and wrest victory from her grasp.

The Confederate loan was heavy at seventeen to fifteen per cent discount.

France.

In the Paris Bourse there was renewed flatness, and the rentes on the 1st instant closed at 66f. 85c.

Marshal Forey, in an official report, says that he is occupied in forming a provisional government in Mexico from men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

Poland.

The war panic on the Polish question has subsided.

The journals speculate on the responses of the three Powers to Prince Gortschakoff's note.

Nothing reliable in regard to the responses had transpired.

The Polish insurgents keep actively at work.

It is reported that an extensive conspiracy against Russia has been discovered in Caucasia.

Brazil.

Rio Janeiro dates of July 9 are received. Coffee is quoted at 6$100 a 7$200.

India.

Dates from Bombay to July 8 are at hand. Cotton lower. Freights unchanged.

THE LATEST BY THE CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, August 2, 1863.

The steamship Great Eastern is off the harbor, awaiting a tide.

The London *Times* of to-day has an article on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis and rivals in obscurity the "Delphian Oracle." Hatred of England was the key note of the speech.

The *Times* is not surprised that the Archbishop, in a moment of "self-consciousness," told his hearers that they might possibly consider his remarks as "mere blarney."

The London *Daily News* taunts Mr. Laird with "insufficiency of evidence" in support of his assertion that he was invited to build ships for the federals, and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

COPENHAGEN, August 2, 1863.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies is considered to be near at hand.

Sweden has addressed a note to Paris and London, protesting energetically against the German Federals, threat against Holstein.

CRACOW, August 2, 1863.

The insurgents under Chandelinski had a successful encounter with the Russians on the 29th ult. at Siecinen.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 2, 1863.

Prince Gortschakoff, in replying to the Austrian note of the 19th of July, expresses surprise at Austria believing that the Russians entertain a secret thought that Russia wishes to establish an assimilation between Galicia and Poland; but thinks that an agreement between Austria, Prussia and Russia is necessary on account of the assistance rendered to the insurrection in Galicia.

WARSAW, August 1, 1863.

The proclamation of the national government of Poland rejects any compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1772.

The proclamation calls upon the people of Lithuania, a kingdom of Poland, and all Russia, to rise in general insurrection.

PARIS, August 2, 1863.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an article severely attacking the policy of Prussia.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report—Flour heavy. Wheat very dull and downward: winter red, 8s. 3d. a 8s. 10d. Corn dull and declined 3d. a 6d. per quarter. Mixed, 11s. 3d. a 12s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report:—Beef active, and advanced 2s. a 3s. Pork firmer, and advanced 1s. a 2s. Bacon buoyant, with an advance of 1s. a 2s. on week. Lard firm at 37s. 6d. a 39s. Butter steady. Tallow quiet at 40s. a 42s.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week 10,500 bales. The market is steady at unchanged quotations. Stock in port 25,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports:—Ashes steady. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice active. Linseed oil firm at 46s. 6d. a 47s. Sperm oil quiet. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine—No sales. Petroleum upward: refined, 2s. 5d.; crude, 19s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Iron bars and rails, £5 15s.; Scotch pig, 53s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Tea quiet and steady. Tallow easier at 43s. Linseed oil steady. Spirits turpentine inactive at 100s. Petroleum firm: crude, 18s. 6d.

LONDON, July 31, 1863.

In American stocks Illinois Central Railroad were sold at 21¼ a 20¼ discount, Erie Railroad, 69¾ a 70¼.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 1, 1863.

The sales of cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, but unchanged.

The breadstuffs market is very dull. Corn is downward: mixed, 26s. a 28s. 9d.

The provision market is steady. Bacon still advancing.

LONDON, August 1, 1863.

Consols closed at 92¾ a 93 for money.

The latest sales of American stocks were Illinois Central Railroad, 22 a 21 discount; Erie Railroad, 67¾ a 68¾.

THE MAILS OF THE HECLA.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Views of the English and French Press on the Union Victories and New York Riots.

OPINIONS IN LONDON.

[From the London Times, July 27.]

The state of affairs in America, as represented in the intelligence just received, is full of such confusion and complexity that it is almost impossible to estimate its real character. *On each side there is an unaccountable mixture of strength and weakness, success and failure, confidence and despair.* With that strange concurrence which is so often observed in history, important events crowd together at once, and from nearly every side of the vast Confederate territory we have news of important reverses by land or sea. In Maryland, on the peninsula, at Charleston, at Port Hudson, at Vicksburg, and in Tennessee, large and powerful armies are actively engaged, and the confederacy is being pierced at half a dozen points at once by attacks each of which requires an army for adequate resistance. In such a position it is not surprising that there is hardly one point at which the South has been able to concentrate a sufficient force to overpower its assailants. It can no longer be doubted now that Vicksburg has fallen, and it is clear that its capture was due to a want of Confederate troops to reinforce sufficiently the army of General Johnston. As was to be expected, its fall has been followed by that of Port Hudson. We do not know yet whether the fall of the latter place was caused directly by the result of the capture of Vicksburg; but it is obvious that the same reasons which made the defence of one impossible would necessitate sooner or later the surrender of the other. The simple truth is that the Confederates were outnumbered and had not the vast resources of the North to reinforce their gallant, but hard pressed garrisons. It is impossible to speculate with any great probability on the policy or necessity of the Confederate government, and it cannot be known how far General Lee's recent invasion may have been absolutely necessary to recruit the supplies of the Southern army; but it is difficult to avoid a suspicion that if he could have persisted in a purely defensive policy the Confederate outposts might not have been found so denuded of troops in their hour of need. The news from Charleston seems to point out a similar danger. We hear of a fresh attack by the federals; and this time, instead of trying to force a passage with their ships, they have landed troops on Morris Island on the south side of the entrance of the harbor, and seem pushing forward towards the city by land in the rear of the batteries. In the absence of fuller news, we cannot interpret with any confidence their progress in this operation; but if there was any truth in the rumor which stated that General Lee had been reinforced by a large part of General Beauregard's army it is difficult not to connect the two facts. Whether, however, such a reinforcement was seriously contemplated or effected, it has been probably felt that it would be impossible, while so many points were threatened, to support General Lee with a force sufficient to enable him to convert his rapid invasion of Pennsylvania into a permanent and successful occupation. His retreat may be due rather to the Confederate necessities elsewhere than to the consequences of his repulse at Gettysburg. The Northern press has ceased to claim those terrible three days' fighting as anything but a drawn battle, and it is obvious from the extreme ease with which Lee has effected his retreat that he was far too strong for Meade's army to be able to meet him except in a defensive position. On the 13th of July all his wounded, trains, and supplies had been quietly passed over the Potomac at Williamsport, under cover of his army, and we hear to-day that on the 14th the whole army itself crossed the river, so unmolested by General Meade that only one brigade, two guns, two caissons, and a number of small arms remain in the hands of the federals. It is difficult to see that such a result can be very satisfactory to the Northern press or the Washington government. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, it is true, are "safe;" but a large army has succeeded in maintaining itself on their soil for three weeks; has collected stores and provisions to its heart's content from one of the wealthiest States in the Union; has surrounded the capital, and cut all the lines of railway that connect it with the Northern States but one; has been able all through the invasion to take its own course; has only been prevented by three days' bloody fighting from important military successes; and has at last safely retreated with all its booty. General Lee, besides, has at least succeeded in compelling the federal army to retire to its own soil. Instead of being the army of invasion of Virginia, it has become only the army of defence for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Still it must be acknowledged that, on the whole, it is seldom we have received intelligence so gloomy for the Confederate cause. Though the North places an extravagant value on the reduction of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, *yet it is evident that the fall of their two strongholds on the Mississippi will be a heavy blow to the Confederates.* The navigation of the river, indeed, for any purpose of commerce, is impossible so long as a gun can be planted on any cliff or bluff of its eastern or western banks; but the federal gunboats are likely to command the river between New Orleans and Memphis, and they ought to be able to prevent the construction of any other such formidable strongholds. General Banks, too, will be relieved from any fear for New Orleans, and the greater part of General Grant's large army will be available for service elsewhere. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have hitherto absorbed the services of some one hundred thousand of the best soldiers in the Northern army, and though it will be absolutely necessary for General Grant to leave a strong garrison in each, lest his work should be undone, it is clear that a considerable force will be at his disposal for fresh operations. It is said that a federal force has occupied Jackson, and the important line of railway which runs parallel to the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans is, therefore, more or less in federal hands. There is nothing improbable in the reports that General Johnston has already been attacked and defeated with considerable loss, though it is said to require confirmation; and General Bragg's rapid retreat from Tennessee to Atlanta, in Georgia, may be connected with the same calamity. This last movement, indeed, if it is not intended to draw General Rosecrans into too forward a position, is almost more ominous than the others. Atlanta is at the centre of the Western Confederate States. It is nearer to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic than to the Ohio and the Mississippi, and if the federal army follows General Bragg it will be encamped in the very heart of the Confederate territory. But at this very time, when the hosts of Mr. Lincoln have achieved something of the success which the mere force of overpowering numbers must ultimately command, when the Northern press is most triumphant and the Washington politicians most elated, the people are expressing their disgust at the war in a way which, if persisted in, must be fatal to its further prosecution on the same scale. The riots in New York, of which we received hasty intelligence last mail, are evidently little less than an insurrection. A mob of many thousand men, armed with muskets, bludgeons, pikes, brickbats and railroad iron, who are "in possession of the city," are not to be considered a mere band of rioters. Nothing but the most indignant discontent with the proceedings of the government could have roused such a storm of resistance. Even the obstinacy of Mr. Lincoln seems to have felt the necessity of giving way, and it is said he has telegraphed to New York to suspend the draft. If that be true, it will be hopeless to enforce it, for such an example is infectious, and other cities in the North are not likely to submit to a conscription which they have only to resist forcibly to escape. It would have been strange indeed if the American people had submitted to a measure which is a distinctive mark of the most despotic governments of the continent. But if Mr. Lincoln can only recruit his armies by conscription, and the conscription fails, his government will have collapsed at the very crisis of its policy. The hopelessness of the enterprise is never more evident than at a time when it seems most promising. The war fails to unite the jarring factions of the bewildered people, and they seem roused at the last extremity only to the determination that it promises no results worth the price they are asked to pay. Indeed, in spite of all the Confederate misfortunes, there is one item in to-day's intelligence which alone shows what an endless and hopeless task the North have before them. Although General Bragg is retreating before General Rosecrans far into Georgia, yet the country behind the federal general is so far from being conquered that two or three hundred miles in his rear a Confederate general is invading Ohio and threatening Cincinnati and Indianapolis. If the federal Cabinet cannot protect their own country, what chance can they see of raising a sufficient force to hold the South by military occupation?

[From the London Times, July 28.]

The relations of England with the United States are even more delicate and difficult than the problem of European diplomacy. It will be generally allowed that Parliament has shown commendable prudence in discountenancing, as far as possible, all debate on the American contest. When Lord Campbell, before the Easter recess, delivered an elaborate argument on the recognition of the confederacy, Lord Russell briefly replied on behalf of the House of Lords, as well as in the name of the government, that the precedents were not strictly applicable; that the war was undecided, and that, as it was not for the present expedient to act, it was desirable to say as little as possible on the subject. The difficulties which have arisen between the federals as belligerents and the English government in its neutral capacity furnished a more legitimate subject of debate. Lord Russell, in the House of Lords, and the Solicitor General, in the Commons, have repeatedly argued that the complaints of the owners of the captured vessels are properly subject to the adjudication of the American Admiralty courts. The excesses of blockading captains, and even the blustering language of federal diplomacy, though they may justify general irritation, are not sufficient causes for formal remonstrance, and still less for actual rupture. The reclamations of the federal government against England also received due consideration. On the 27th of March the Solicitor General, in answer to Mr. Forster, delivered an elaborate apology for the conduct of the government in the matter of the Alabama. Lord Russell, however, admitted in his correspondence that the duties of international comity were more expansive than the strict rule of law.

Mr. Roebuck, with his usual disregard both of prudent as well as of unnecessary reserve, determined that the session should not terminate without notice to the Americans of the North that one member of Parliament at least was not afraid to avow himself their open enemy. In preparation for his proposal that negotiations should be instituted in concert with France, Mr. Roebuck thought fit to seek an interview with the Emperor Napoleon to obtain an assurance that the French policy was still unaltered. If the House of Commons had required any additional reason for the rejection of a motion for recognizing the South, the appearance of an irregular communication from a foreign potentate would alone have sufficed to insure Mr. Roebuck's defeat. *The debate on recognition degenerated, as might have been expected, into a wrangle on the authenticity or accuracy of Mr. Roebuck's statement.* It was evident that the House of Commons desired the restoration of peace, and that it believed its own interference would in no degree tend to promote the attainment of its object. When the debate was resumed after an adjournment of ten days Lord Palmerston easily persuaded the House to discontinue a discussion which might embarrass the government in its relations both with America and with France.

[From the London News, July 27.]

We may fairly ask the *Times* what it now thinks of its allies at New York. They have shown—not changed—their quality, and their exploits are now chronicled; what does our contemporary think of them now? Their spirit has inspired its New York correspondent, and their rowdy orators have been extolled in its leading articles as the only wise and patriotic men in the free States. We have known these "peace democrats" many years, under various names, and the wonder is, not that they have now risen to murder unoffending citizens and burn down houses, but that they did not do so at a much earlier period of the war. They have been the vilest accomplices and most degraded tools of the pro-slavery party, both in the North and the South. They are the men who formerly used to break up the anti-slavery meetings, and pursue the most eminent men of the abolition party with threats of assassination. They are the men by whose aid and protection New York a few years ago became the chief port of the world from which ships issued to carry on the piratical slave trade. Mr. Lincoln's government has inflicted some heavy blows on their interests. It has broken up or driven away their slave expeditions, and it hanged Captain Gordon. It is astonishing that they endured that hard trial. The hour has come for them to render a last service to their old friends. It is now or never. The conscription supplied them with the pretext for raising the mob and causing confusion at home and shame abroad. And that it was no more than a pretext every feature of the riot shows. The mob burned down the Colored Orphan Asylum, destroyed several negro houses, and attacked every negro they could reach—killing a considerable number, and, it is said, burning one to death. These performances, with the attack on the office of the New York *Tribune*, fix the specific character of the riot, and show who were engaged in it. The disturbances had been well prepared beforehand. A Virginian was their chief leader, having several hundred agents under his orders, and their force was distributed with some skill over the city, so as to give the movement the appearance of a general and spontaneous uprising. For two whole days they appear to have been uncontrolled, the force at the command of the Mayor having been quite inadequate to overpower them. During this period they continued to perpetrate atrocities worse than any that are recorded of the French Revolution. The negroes were chosen for attack by the leaders of the mob, because they are proving an important arm of the free republic in destroying slavery, and were assailed by their ignorant followers from the Wapping and Rotherhithe of New York because their competition keeps wages within bounds. The intervention of Archbishop Hughes suggests that the Irish took their full share in the disturbances. Although this riot is such a one as might be got up in any seaport, it is very disgraceful to the city of New York. Nobody, however, at all acquainted with the history of that city for the last ten years will feel the least surprise at what has taken place. There is no city in the world of its size in which the mob is so completely in the hands of a few unprincipled men. It was known a month ago that throughout the North the word has been given that the last card was to be played by the copperheads. It has been played, and lost. *This New York riot is a failure and also a serious blunder.* The action of the federal government will not be impeded by it for a day; not a battalion will delay its march; respectable citizens of all opinions will be drawn closer together and nearer to the government by the spectacle of violence, which recalls the flourishing days of New Orleans. *And the riot will as little serve the purpose of the Confederate government out of America as nearer home. No political party will acknowledge these proceedings; and it will be impossible to pretend that they were spontaneous.* This is a last foul blow struck for a desperate and dying cause, and it will prove as vain as it is villainous.

[From the London News, July 27.]

Those of our contemporaries who, up to the end of last week, continued to assert that the surrender of Vicksburg "is at least not certain," must really learn to move a little faster, or their comments on the American war will soon be two or three mails in arrear. Before they have "recognised" the fall of Vicksburg we have the news not only that Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered, but that part of Grant's victorious army under General Sherman had marched against General Johnston, defeated him in a pitched battle with heavy loss, and forced the only remaining Confederate force in the West into a precipitate retreat. The news from the East does not in the least help to counterbalance the total collapse of the confederacy on the Mississippi. General Lee, instead of remaining north of the Potomac and defeating the federal army by means of the large reinforcements he was said to have received, has hastily crossed the river, and is in full retreat towards Richmond. Nor is the latest intelligence from the centre of this vast area of military operations at all more encouraging to the Confederate cause. General Bragg appears not to have paused in his flight even at the entrenched camp of Chattanooga, which we have been repeatedly told was impregnable, but is said to have retreated to Atlanta, a hundred miles further south. At the same time a federal force has suddenly appeared before Charleston, and succeeded in establishing itself on the two islands which form the south side of the harbor. There is, in fact, nothing to console the wounded feelings, or to mitigate in any way the severe yet most righteous disappointment of those ardent friends of the Confederacy who have cherished with desperate tenacity the humane and enlightened hope of seeing a great military power based on slavery successfully established in the New World. Not on one point only, but at every point in a line of military operations extending over more than a thousand miles, the Confederates are forced helplessly back. On the Mississippi and in the West the war is virtually over, the enemy's strongholds being captured and his armies destroyed; while in the centre and in the East the only organized forces that still keep together are in full retreat.

The details of these great events, so far as they are at present known, do not at all diminish the impression of severe Confederate defeat, if not of impending ruin, which they produce as a whole. General Lee must have been far more severely defeated at Gettysburg than his friends were disposed to allow, or he surely would, as they confidently suggested, have held the strong position he took up before Hagerstown, and tried the fortune of the war once more, before abandoning so vast an enterprise in despair. From the address to his army found at Hagerstown this appears to have been his original intention; but the prospect being very doubtful, and his communications being threatened, he speedily abandoned it, and remained at Hagerstown only to cover the retreat of his army. The federal cavalry have, however, not only harassed his retreat, but cut off one of his baggage trains and captured a brigade of infantry with their guns. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will set free hardly fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand veteran troops, to be employed elsewhere as occasion may require. It appears clear that Johnston has no force that can stand before even a division of Grant's army, and Bragg seems to be in the same position with regard to Rosecrans. This can only arise from one cause, but that the most hopeless of all in a war of such magnitude and extent—the want of soldiers. The confederacy has but too clearly exhausted its recruiting ground, and is practically denuded of men. The large armies it had raised having been gradually weakened at all points cannot be replaced. Had it been humanly possible by any means to raise an army in the West Vicksburg would assuredly have been relieved. The mere fact that Grant was allowed to sit quietly for nearly two months before the place without being attacked from without is decisive as to the military exhaustion of the confederacy in the West. This want of men, it need hardly be said, is the most fatal of all wants, and there seems no prospect of its being in any way supplied. All that skill and effective organization could do has been done. The confederacy has energetic leaders and able generals, and they have, we may be sure, turned the resources at their disposal to the utmost account. They have brought every available man to the front, and kept up all along the line a deceptive appearance of strength to the very last moment. We see the result. At the very crisis of the struggle, when the great strain really comes, their strongholds fall, their armies are defeated, and through nearly half of its whole extent the invincible confederacy falls into a state of almost hopeless collapse. The North, on the other hand, is still in a state of unimpaired efficiency. In Grant, Rosecrans and Meade it has three generals who have shown the highest military skill, and have never yet been defeated. They are at the head of three victorious armies, who largely outnumber any force that can be brought against them, and whose strength will be kept up by the conscription now in active progress.

This further "gleam of success to the federal arms" will help to relieve the American war from that see-saw monotony of alternate success and failure of which our Confederate contemporaries have during the past week rather inconsiderately complained. The news is probably one-sided enough to satisfy even the most exacting and incredulous partisan of the slave power. While the intelligence is indeed monotonous, no one can with justice complain that it is the see-saw monotony of alternate failure and success. In reality, however, there never has been, during the whole progress of the war, even the smallest substantial ground for such a complaint. From the capture of Port Royal, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, down to the fall of Port Hudson a fortnight ago, the advance of the North, its acquisition of territory at the expense of the confederacy, has been not only uniform and steady, but, considering the immense area of the war, surprisingly rapid. In the autumn of 1861 the Confederates not only occupied the border States, but firmly held the whole line of the Mississippi and the Western States beyond. The campaigns of last year, resulting in the capture and permanent occupation of Fort Donelson, Fort Pulaski, Memphis, Corinth and New Orleans, forced back the Confederate line two hundred miles, and secured to the federals both the mouth and the upper part of the Mississippi. The campaigns of this year have already, by securing the river through its whole length, cut the confederacy hopelessly in two, and if, as seems to be the case, Bragg cannot make any stand, the armies of Grant and Rosecrans will soon divide again even the Gulf States that are left. At this moment seven at least of the so-called Confederate States are in whole or in part occupied by federal troops. Judged by results, the South has never gained a single advantage from the day Fort Sumter was fired upon. Though it has had great victories in the field it has not only never succeeded in holding a foot of Northern soil, but has steadily lost one line of railway after another, one river after another, one stronghold after another, one State after another, till at length it is difficult, if not impossible, to say how much, or rather how little, of the original confederacy remains. On the other hand the North, though it has lost some battles, so far from losing any ground, has gained large accessions of territory in every campaign, and permanently held all it gained. These being the actual facts of the contest, and the progress of the North having been thus uniform and rapid, the complaint of a see-saw monotony of alternate success and failure implies either a very short memory or a very singular rule of judgment.

[From the London News, July 18.]

General Lee's invasion of the free States is still spoken of as a mystery by some people, who should not speak of American affairs at all unless they know more about them than they do. But from those who are most nearly concerned we learn that the invasion is not only no mystery at all, but the occasion of a flood of light being thrown on many matters which it is highly necessary should be understood on both sides the Atlantic. The disclosures now made ought to render the secessionists in England, and particularly those in Parliament, humbly thankful that they have been prevented from falling into the trap set for them, and making their country ridiculous, by recognizing a State which does not exist. When they see what they have escaped they will do wisely to take to heart such a warning against the passion and prejudice which are attracting the world's notice just now as the temper characteristic of retrograde politics. It would be well for our citizens of all politics to open their minds to the explanation of matters which have seemed unintelligible, and then to be thankful that our government has been supported in its refusal to recognize the Southern confederacy prematurely.

Mr. Davis did not approve of General Lee's late expedition. But Mr. Davis' will is not paramount in the confederacy. Some of the seceded States have taken care for some time past that the world should know this, and the North has been well aware, while the invasion was proceeding, and many of the citizens before it began, that the enterprise was undertaken against the advice of the Southern President. There was reason enough for it, his disobedient citizens say, in the state of keen want to which the army and the people of Virginia were reduced. There was reason enough for it, others believed, in the state of preparation for a Southern coup brought about in the North, and, as they hoped, in Europe. However sound the argument from hunger might be, the other certainly involved a grave mistake. Southerners are accustomed to be mistaken in political affairs. They have always lived in an atmosphere of passion, have always heard exaggerated language, have always been encouraged to believe what they wished, and accustomed to put down opposition; and in the recent cunning plots and childish errors the managers have acted after their kind.

The Vallandigham business has never been thoroughly understood in Europe, and those in America who understood it could not explain it till events made it all clear. Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time when secession took place, regarded as the bridge over the great gulf which separated North and South. Time proved that Mr. Vallandigham's action would simply be directed to the reinstatement of the slave power at Washington, and giving the North peace at the cost of all the objects of the war. Towards this end he has wrought diligently, while the rowdy party in New York, calling themselves peace democrats, were laboring in the same direction. No pains have been spared to make England suppose that a purely gratuitous tyranny was exercised by the Washington government and General Burnside against Mr. Vallandigham and the Chicago *Times*, and a great deal has been said here, and we may add that a great deal has been felt, about the supposed high-handed suppression of free speech on the platform and in the press. All the while, as is now well understood, there was much more in question than the wording of speech or articles; a strenuous effort was being made to rouse and organize an opposition in the Western States to the recruiting of the federal forces, and to prepare a welcome in Ohio for the expected invader. There seems to be no doubt that General Lee and his political directors have been really deceived by the noisy boasting and audacious lying of the "copperheads" of New York and Ohio. They did not believe the evidences and assurances offered them that the party was a small, despised and disreputable one; and they expected to find a welcome ready for a Southern army on Northern soil, while the same encouragement which led a Confederate army across the Potomac was preparing the governments of England and France to recognize the confederacy. The pressure of necessity was strong. By some dashing enterprise, political and military, a last effort must be made to save the sinking South; and Mr. Vallandigham's coup in Ohio, and the agitation in New York, in which a European newspaper correspondent might be involved in order to guide European opinion to the right issue, seem to have deceived the plotters themselves more fatally than anybody else. The expectation at Richmond certainly was that General Lee would find the Northern people strongly disposed for peace; and that at worst there was a certainty that General McClellan would be once more at the head of the army—rendering it harmless to the Confederates, and perhaps an instrument of peace, by making General McClellan president—and a President who could unite the two sections of the country once more. At the same time all was making ready in France and England for the recognition which had become a question of life or death to the Confederacy. Such have been the hidden movements of many months, quickly disclosed when the sanguine generals—despising the counsels of their Commander-in-Chief and President—ventured upon Northern soil, expecting to carry all before them by the silent favor or noisy acclaim of a nation of peace democrats. The Confederacy was, in fact, at the last gasp but it might be saved by the good news which would be arriving at the same time from the Northern States and the European courts.

It is all a mistake, as so many childish conspiracies and proud visions of the slave power have been before! The dreamers have found out that the Northern vassals of the South are fewer than they thought, and lower in influence and character, and that England is no more disposed to rush into a premature recognition than at any former time. These victims of delusion will show us soon what they mean to do next. It is more important to us now to contemplate what our position would have been if the country had been led, by the ignorant passion of retrograde politicians, to adopt the Southern cause at the very moment of its becoming hopeless. It is fearful enough to think of our case if we had taken the side of a President who does not rule, and who cannot even prevail by counsel, of a State which never had a boundary, and now has scarcely any territory which can be considered recognizable; and of a "nation" which is seen to fall to pieces on every collision of interest, feeling and opinion. The leaders of the recognition movement have had an escape from eternal disgrace which they should show their sense of by setting humbly and candidly to work to study the actual conditions of the Confederate case, instead of repeating the falsehoods and follies dictated by Southern emissaries. It would have been ruin to the political and moral reputation of England if she had suffered herself to be tricked into playing the deliverer of the slave power, for ever so short a time, from its deserved retribution at the hands of the free.

[From the London Post, July 27.]

The capture of Vicksburg, which is now confirmed, and the bloody engagement at Gettysburg which necessitated the withdrawal of the Confederate army across the Potomac, happened in the nick of time to save Mr. Lincoln's administration from overthrow. The intelligence which we publish to-day of the scenes which for several consecutive days were enacted in the commercial metropolis of the Union testify conclusively to the state of public opinion on the subject of the war. At precisely the same time that the federal government was enabled to announce that an invading army has been repulsed and obliged to regain its own territory, and that after protracted military operations a stronghold has fallen by which the navigation of the Mississippi has been thrown open from its source to its mouth, they are obliged to confess that the chief city in the republic is in a state of insurrection. In order to supply the vacancies which the sword, disease and desertion have made in his armies, the federal President in his extremity bethought himself of an expedient which is systematically employed in almost every State in Europe. If neither patriotism nor high bounties could induce American citizens to take up arms in defence of their established government, then, as armies were absolutely indispensable, it was determined that those who would not willingly serve should be compelled to do so by means of a conscription. An act authorizing a draft was with ease obtained from the late Congress, but it was only very recently that the Executive ventured to put it in operation. In the State of Ohio, where the experiment was first tried, the results were not encouraging; but it was not until steps were taken to enforce the act in the city of New York that public opinion found expression in a manner as unequivocal as it must have proved convincing to the administration. On Saturday, the 11th of July, the process of drafting commenced in that city, and the names of upwards of two thousand men were drawn in the usual manner by lot. On the following Monday New York was, to quote the words of the telegraphic summary before us, "a scene of outrage, bloodshed and disorder."

For three days an organized mob seems to have exercised undisputed sway in New York. Business of all kinds was completely suspended; stores (as shops are there termed) were closed, and lynch law was summarily administered to all against whom, for reasons real or fancied, the rioters conceived they had cause of complaint. Against the negro race a war to the knife was proclaimed. Every negro met in the streets was attacked, several were killed, and one is said to have been hung and then burnt to a cinder. Houses occupied by negroes were given up to pillage. The offices where the enrolment was made were set on fire, and, as the firemen refused to extinguish the flames, an entire block of houses was burned to the ground. The postmaster's house and many others shared the same fate. The provost guard and the police endeavored, but in vain, to quell the riot, and one Colonel O'Brien, who fell into the hands of the mob, was immediately afterwards hanged to a lamp post. Governor Seymour thereupon formally proclaimed the city to be in a state of insurrection, and, whilst declaring that the conscription would be enforced, vehemently urged on the government at Washington the expediency of at least for a time suspending its operation. When the last advices left New York the riots had not been completely quelled, though matters had assumed a more favorable aspect—a result which may probably be attributed to the rumor that the President had ordered the suspension of the draft.

Now, we are far from accepting the rowdies of New York as the representatives or the spokesmen of the bulk of the Northern community, but the circumstance of these riots having proceeded, not only unchecked, but apparently approved of by the great mass of the inhabitants of that city, is a fact of singular significance. The well disposed citizens of New York are just as willing and just as able to preserve peace and order in their city as the inhabitants of any other important commercial town. On the present occasion, however, the mob appears to have met with but slight resistance from those most interested in the preservation of order. Many, and doubtless the most violent of those who took part in these riots, made the conscription a mere excuse for the commission of lawless acts; but many more joined in them from a sincere conviction that they were resisting an unconstitutional act on the part of the administration. The merchants and shopkeepers of the Northern cities will not consent to be dragged from their offices or their counters to swell the armies of a government which chooses for its own purposes to carry on an aggressive war. Mr. Lincoln may be mortified, but he has no reason to be surprised. Only a fortnight previously the Pennsylvanians taught him a lesson by which he might have profited when they refused to take up arms for the purpose of resisting invasion. However, after his recent successes in the field, the President may, for a time at least, dispense with compulsory recruiting. The retirement of General Lee into Virginia, and the fall of Vicksburg, which places at his disposal General Grant's army, will afford Mr. Lincoln a plausible excuse for not enforcing the Conscription act for the present. Had it not been, however, for these simultaneous strokes of fortune, the federal government would have been left to prosecute the war with armies which, daily diminishing in numbers, would soon have disappeared in a vanishing point.

General Lee has once more crossed the Potomac. He could not again risk such another battle as that fought for the possession of the Gettysburg Heights. It is now evident that when he retired to Hagerstown he never intended renewing the contest with Meade's army on federal territory. His retreat was masterly, and his opponents cannot boast of having inflicted on the retiring columns any serious damage. Of his present position we know nothing; but it is probable that he has taken the road, by way of Winchester, towards Central or Eastern Virginia. All the supplies with which he was enabled to provide himself in Pennsylvania and Maryland he has succeeded in transporting in safety across the Northern frontier. From the Mississippi the news is discouraging, regarded from a Southern point of view. Port Hudson is said to have shared the fate of Vicksburg. This intelligence is most probably correct. That place could not be expected to hold out long after Vicksburg was obliged to succumb. The navigation of the Mississippi is now entirely unimpeded, and the federals are enabled to pass uninterruptedly through the midst of the Southern confederacy. A portion of General Grant's army has already sought an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels on another field. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg General Sherman proceeded with a considerable force in the direction of the Big Black river, and in its neighborhood engaged the Confederate army under General Johnston. The latter is said to have been worsted, with considerable loss. If this account be correct, it proves how futile would have been any attempt on the part of Johnston to compel General Grant to raise the siege of Vicksburg. If the Confederate general could not defeat a portion of the besieging army on an open battle field, he could not have effected a similar result, had he coped with the entire force, when fighting behind intrenchments scarcely less formidable than the fortifications of Vicksburg. The fall of this town must for some weeks past have seemed inevitable to the Confederate government, and it is not improbable that this conviction may have prompted the invasion of the Northern States. The relief of Vicksburg was deemed impossible; but the seizure of Washington seemed at least feasible. It was decided to endeavor, at all hazards, to counterbalance a substantial loss by an equally substantial victory. The attempt has, unhappily as we think for all parties, failed, and the Confederates, whilst resigning themselves as best they can to their reverses in the East, must now devote all their energies to repelling the invasion which the North will once again carry into the heart of Virginia.

[From the London Post, July 28.]

* * * * * * *

The state of affairs both on the American and on the European continents has afforded abundant opportunities to Parliament for discussing the foreign policy of the government. In North America war has raged without intermission since Parliament was convened, and during the same time Central Europe has been in that equivocal condition which needs but a single spark to produce a wide-spread conflagration. In respect to the American civil war, the policy of her Majesty's government, in not according to the Southern confederacy the recognition of its independence, has been more than once canvassed in both houses of Parliament, whilst the Polish insurrection has given rise to diplomatic negotiations on the part of the British Cabinet which have naturally provoked discussion in the Legislature. However certain to most minds the conviction may be that the American republic has been irremediably severed in twain, still the refusal of Great Britain hitherto to acknowledge the new confederacy may well admit of justification. The recognition of the sovereignty of an infant state whilst still battling for its independence can confer on it no practical advantages, and may possibly have the effect of whetting the animosity of those who are endeavoring to crush it. The expediency of Southern recognition rested, therefore, exclusively on moral grounds. On the one hand, there were those who said that the acknowledgment of Southern independence would excite the Northern States to renewed efforts, and would, therefore, have the effect of prolonging the war, whilst, on the other, it was urged that the formal admission by neutral States that the Southern confederacy had achieved its independence would convince the federal government of the folly of the enterprise in which they were engaged, and bring hostilities to a close. Recent events have certainly, to all appearances, justified the course which has been taken by her Majesty's government. During the past week intelligence has reached Europe of some of the most severe reverses as yet sustained by the Southern confederacy. *The fall of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson, with the loss of the command of the Mississippi, independently of their importance, strategically considered, indicate an outnumbering of the Southern armies which might be considered ominous if the war was one which continued to be regarded with favor in the North.* If a war be only protracted long enough it is a matter of arithmetical demonstration that *the belligerent possessing the more numerous population will eventually prove victorious.* Such a war, however, the North, by its refusal to assent to a conscription, has unmistakably evinced its determination not to carry on. Although, therefore, the present aspect of affairs in America may appear gloomy for the Southern Confederacy, and may indicate the soundness of the policy pursued by the British government, still we may be permitted to hope that, before the reassembling of Parliament, peace will be restored between the belligerent federations, and *that the new league may claim from the parent state, and from the rest of the world, the recognition of its independence.*

[From the London Star, July 27.]

Again the friends of peace and freedom may rejoice and give thanks. Again we have news of victory that is the surest presage of returning tranquillity. The fall of Port Hudson has quickly followed that of Vicksburg. We have Southern authority for the announcement of its unconditional surrender on the 9th of July. It is probable, from the interval of time between the two events, that either a detachment from Grant's army had arrived to the aid of Banks, or that the news from Vicksburg smote the garrison of Port Hudson with despair. The whole length of the Mississippi is thus restored to the authority of the Union. Not only do its vessels traverse the great river unmolested by rebel batteries, but every place of importance on both banks is by this time occupied by Union troops. Midway between Vicksburg and Port Hudson is Natchez, a city of considerable size, as cities go in the South, and capable of strenuous defence. But we have heard nothing of any attempt to make it an obstruction to the passage of federal vessels, and it is certainly too late now to crown its overhanging bluffs with batteries and link them together with forts of earth and timber. Mr. Russell described Natchez two years ago as ultra secessionists; but remarked that its citizens and the neighbouring planters held the power of the North, and its loyalty to the Union, at far too cheap a rate. A party of sixty gentlemen in the district, worth from twenty to fifty thousand pounds each, had just started for Virginia, leaving their properties to the overseers and the negroes. Since then the Mississippi gentry have been hard put to it nearer home. Six months ago, in the emphatic language quoted by our New York correspondent, Jefferson Davis warned them that that the perpetuation of the confederacy depended chiefly upon the possession of the river that rolls past their estates. They have lost that central artery of the continent. Bravely have they fought for it; but the bloody arbiter to whom they appealed has given his decision against them. They may now, as soon as they please, bring forth their hoards of cotton, and reload the fifteen hundred steamers that have been lying idle or have been turned into vessels of war. From the lakes to the Gulf the Mississippi is once more loyal, and we heartily pray its waters may never again be furrowed by the keel of gunboat or of mortar vessel.

The Mississippi has been lost to the confederacy, not from want of fighting but from want of fighting men. Everything indicates the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources. General Johnston was unable to attempt anything against Grant, and is now fleeing before Sherman. Bragg has been compelled by the like necessity to fall back rapidly from before Rosecrans. Both suffer heavy losses from capture and desertion as they go. Nor is even the greatest of the commanders and armies of the South exempt from this compulsion. We may be sure that nothing but a conscious inferiority of force—a hopeless and permanent inferiority—would have induced General Lee to return to Virginia without hazarding a battle. The story of his reinforcement by forty thousand men under Beauregard turns out as empty as the Richmond fabrication of Lee's capture of forty thousand federals. Beauregard has enough to do to defend Charleston against the indomitable assailant that has found a way to bring his iron-clads almost to the rear of Fort Sumter. We have it on the Confederate General's authority that the federals have gained a footing on Morris' Island, and have five Monitors engaged in bombarding Fort Wagner—within easy range of the weak side of the fort that was the first Confederate trophy, and the first stimulant to Northern loyalty. No doubt both Beauregard and Bragg had contributed from their armies to the great expedition under Lee. But the fact only brings into stronger light the inability of the Confederates to maintain the struggle against the populous States that are loyal to the Union. And if before the invasion of Pennsylvania they were hard taxed to make up the invading army, how severe must be the effect of their losses since the ill omened 1st of July. We publish below an estimate of their losses since that date, which will, of course, be denounced as transatlantic and transcendent exaggerations, but which it will not be so easy to disprove. On the most moderate computation the army of Virginia has lost by fighting, by captures and by desertion, twenty-five thousand men. Vicksburg and Port Hudson must have yielded to the besiegers thirty thousand more. Taking the scattered losses in Arkansas, in Tennessee and at Charleston, at ten thousand, the Confederate forces must have been diminished by sixty-five thousand men since the commencement of the month. The North could hardly afford so rapid a waste of material. To the South it must result in exhaustion, prostration and submission.

It will perhaps be said that the riots in New York are an ample set off against the heaviest of the Confederate disasters. They will prove, we believe, on the contrary, the seal and sentence of the doom which those disasters forbode. While we equally deplore and reprobate that devilish outburst of savage barbarism in one of the capitals of civilization, we cannot shut our eyes to its compensating results. It is but a symptom—the most violent but the most exhaustive—of the malady that would have eaten out the heart of the Union if it had not, by repeated eruptions, been thrown out to the surface. Every great city is at the mercy, for eight and forty hours, of its subterranean classes. There are ruffians enough in London or Liverpool to repeat the scenes of 1780. It would be two days and nights before respectability, scared and disgusted, would collect its senses, organize its forces, and repress the rebellion. But the repression is always inevitable. In New York the revolt seems to have run its course almost unopposed from the morning of Monday, the 13th, to the night of Tuesday, the 14th. Then authority began to exert itself in earnest, and the rioters were checked in their revel of fire and blood. It began in resistance to the conscription. It soon extended itself to brutal aggression upon the negro population and their friends. Instigated, and perhaps organized, by politicians of the Fernando Wood school, it presently exceeded all political guidance or control. Its leader was a Virginian. Its agents were those invariable constituents of a New York mob—the roughs, rowdies, and immigrant laborers, whose hatred to the negro is only equalled by their love of drink and riot. It was not in the nature of such men to be content with resistance to an obnoxious though lawful process. Incendiarism and murder is the pastime in which they indulge when primed by gin and whiskey to their lawless work. Aided at first by the connivance of men politically disaffected, they soon began to indulge in brutalities the mere suspicion of concurrence in which would be fatal to a political reputation. Fifty negroes are said to have been killed in this awful carnival of Southern sympathy and city savagery. It may be hoped that the report is greatly in excess of the fact; but no doubt that unhappy people have suffered greatly. Policemen, soldiers and citizens have also been killed. Public and private buildings have been burned. The *Tribune* office has been attacked. There is but one power in the civilized world that would have guided to deeds of such atrocity. It is the old pro-slavery spirit, so long dominant, but lately subdued, putting forth its baleful power for a final struggle. Of the issue no one can have a doubt. The conscription may or may not proceed in New York. But of this we are sure: every negro murdered by the pro-slavery savages of that city will be worth a thousand soldiers to the cause of the Union and the proclamation of freedom. Henceforth it will be a point of honor with every decent citizen to stand by the government that is assailed by incendiaries and butchers.

[From the London Star, July 28.]

It is almost incredible that any English newspaper can regard with complacency an event so disgraceful as the New York riots. It is true, indeed, that toryism and rowdyism are old allies. It has ever been the habit of the miscalled conservatives at once to defame the people by confounding them with the populace, and to use the latter as the insensate instrument of unscrupulous designs. Church and king mobs have played a considerable part in the political history of our country; and it is quite conceivable that aristocratic gold may again be employed to instigate a temporary anarchy in the cause of "order." But our upper class politicians have not hitherto patronized the ruffianly element in foreign communities. Neither have Englishmen, in their worst frenzies, been characterized by the ferocious cowardice and cruelty of the "Bowery boys." We do not remember an English riot, in which assassination was added to incendiarism, and men were burned as well as houses. We cannot conceive even of the furies and satyrs of Ratcliffe highway demolishing an orphan asylum or hunting out of their homes the women and children of an obnoxious quarter. The very worst of our roughs are content to make war upon men and upon property. They do not extend their drunken rage to the most helpless and poorest of the population. It is the peculiarity of an American mob that it uses the bowie knife and the revolver, the lamp post and the tar kettle, as well as the crowbar and the torch, with the indiscriminate fury of devils let loose. And it is a peculiarity that can be traced to nothing in American character or society but the influence of the slave power—the power that confounds humanity with property; that reckons a man or woman, if black, only as a piece of furniture, valued at so many dollars; that treats all obnoxious speech or writing as a personal offence, to be washed out in blood; that extinguishes in its votaries all pity and all decency when there are victims to be sacrificed; that makes contempt of life and law a virtue, if either life or law stand in the way of any appetite or interest.

The outrages that disgraced and devastated New York from the morning of the 13th to the night of the 15th have all the characteristics of a pro-slavery riot. They differ in nothing but extent and desperateness from previous ebullitions of the same devilish spirit. There is scarcely a city of the North that has not, at one time or another, been cursed with its outbreak. There is not now a city, save New York, in which it is strong enough to work any considerable mischief. The demon has nowhere been utterly cast out of Northern society; but everywhere else it is kept down by that loyalty to the law which is the soul and bond of free citizenship. The great commercial city at the mouth of the Hudson has been sorely punished for its lucrative complicity with the South. The fortunes made by its merchants in their dealings with slaveholders, and even by notorious ventures in the slave trade itself, have generated a powerful and wealthy class, intensely hostile to the Lincoln administration and its supporters. These men have for years ruled the municipality by pandering to the lowest class of voters—especially to the emigrants on whom the generosity of American institutions conferred the franchise without taking guarantees in return for their support of the laws. Add to these a floating population such as is the curse of every seaport—a mongrel herd of outcasts contributed by every clime under heaven—with the destitute and criminal classes that hang like a ragged, filthy fringe upon the skirts of civilization—and you have just the elements which wickedly unscrupulous politicians can employ either to swamp the votes of decent but apathetic citizens, or to resist a law passed in despite of their opposition. The election and re-election of Mr. Updyke as mayor signalized the end of the reign of rowdyism in New York. The Conscription law, passed by a republican Congress, was hateful to that base section of the democratic party that sympathizes with secession and "manages" the rowdies. For months it has been boasted by the leaders of this section that the conscription would be resisted in New York. No one gave heed to their threats, and the city was unfortunately denuded of troops. No doubt many of the honest but ignorant poor took part in the opening demonstration of resistance to the law. But decent poverty always separates itself from the ruffianism that pretends to redress its grievances. Though the New York HERALD dignifies the rioters by the appellation of laboring men, more impartial accounts show that those among them who were not thieves were women and lads, not subject to the conscription, and evidently bent only on uproar and plunder. Whether by instinct or instruction, the negroes were set upon and murdered by the wretches who pretended to have turned out for the vindication of personal freedom. "Their special delight," says the New York *Times*, "seemed to be to hunt negroes. One would have supposed that every black man, woman and child must be a wild beast, to judge from the savage and eager delight with which they were chased and beaten and stoned by these wretched brutes in human form." The papers that favor the South, though they dare not encourage resistance to the law, narrate with the graphic force of pleasure how not only the republican printing offices were attacked and the houses of republican citizens sacked, but even the churches of such anti-slavery preachers as Mr. Beecher and Dr. Cheever were threatened with demolition. To pretend, therefore, that the motive to these two days and nights of bloodshed, arson, and plunder was a patriotic zeal for freedom from military service is as ridiculous as to credit the writings of Voltaire and D'Alembert with the irreligious outrages of the French Revolution.

Yet—pitiful, shameful, and almost incredible as it is—the *Times* and the *Standard* treat the forty-eight hours of mob rule as a grave political event of portentous significance to the cause of the Union! New York is declared to be in a state of insurrection against the federal government. The enforcement of the conscription is regarded as hopeless, and the consequent collapse of the Northern armies is inevitable. The "people are said to have been provoked into stern and indignant defiance to the prosecution of the war. The suspension of business in New York during the riots is represented as the prelude to the general cessation of commercial intercourse between the Northeastern and the Western States. The vast harvests of the Mississippi valley are to be held over, or shipped to Canada and to the South, because there is an end of confidence in the merchants on the seaboard. Social anarchy has been added to the political chaos. There is an end of all authority and of all safety to life and property in the most populous States of the once happy nation. And all this because a few thousand mercenary wretches, stimulated by drink and instigated by secret agents, overpowered on the instant the police of a city in which rioting is a peculiar visitation. Hopeless, indeed, must be the cause that can take comfort from so base and shameful an episode; nor less depraved the political morality that dwells without one word of reprobation on an exhibition so disgraceful to our common human nature.

OPINIONS IN MANCHESTER.

[From the Manchester Guardian, July 27.]

We now know the end of the second Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Viewed in comparison either with the anticipations of the South or the apprehensions of the North, this aggressive movement must be regarded as a failure. It is one, however, which terminates with no discredit to the performers, and with little cause for pride, though much for self gratulation, to the power by which it has been foiled. General Meade has continued the parallel between himself and General McClellan by showing a want of the ability or boldness necessary to prevent the retreat of the foe whom he had been able to repulse. While another great battle on Northern territory appeared to be imminent, and the result was waited for with at least as much anxiety as confidence, the Confederate army was safely withdrawn across the Potomac, with the exception of an infantry brigade, one thousand five hundred strong, which fell into the hands of the federals at Falling Waters. If a general order alleged to have been issued by General Lee on the 11th of July be genuine, it must be inferred that it was his intention at that date to try the fortune of war in another battle. It is not improbable that intelligence of *the misfortunes which fell thick and fast on the cause of the confederacy in the early part of the present month may have compelled an alteration of his plans, for undoubtedly the time has come at which all the available resources of the Southern States must be concentrated for self-defence at home.* It will be an interesting question, to be decided by facts not yet disclosed, whether the succession of losses and reverses which we have to record in such disastrous frequency be not traceable to a capital error of judgment in the ambitious determination to attack the Northern cities. We cannot doubt, at any rate, that these alarming evidences of rebel weakness would have rendered the invasion doubly hazardous had it been temporarily successful, and that they have greatly helped to precipitate the resolution that it should be abandoned.

The current of fortune, if it may so be called, *is indeed running hard against the cause of the Southerners.* The new mishaps for them which we have to chronicle to-day were to be expected, it is true, but are not the less damaging to their strength and spirits. Southern accounts not only confirm the fall of Vicksburg, which had been so unreasonably doubted, but place the loss of effective soldiers and arms consequent on that event quite as high as it had been rated by the federal reports. Moreover, the results which everyone foresaw from the setting free of the great army so long engaged before Vicksburg have followed with great celerity, and more are yet to come. We shall be justified, perhaps, in not attaching great importance to the victory alleged to have been gained by General Sherman at the Big Black river over the Confederates under General Johnston. The wide discrepancy between the statements respecting the number of prisoners said to have been made in the action—one account placing them at five thousand, and another at two thousand—appears to show that there was no authentic report of the affair to depend on. After the capitulation of Vicksburg, it was clearly the business of General Johnston to withdraw as quickly as possible from that vicinity the troops which he had collected with the view of trying to relieve the beleaguered town. It was equally the business of the federals to prevent his escaping, and any engagement which took place between them would easily be made to wear the aspect of a federal victory, seeing that the only object of the Confederate commander in fighting would be to secure his retreat. But the breakdown of the long resistance of Vicksburg was bearing fruit quite as rapidly as could have been expected. Port Hudson followed suit on the 9th of July, and again a large garrison and considerable stores of costly *matériel* were struck from the available resources of the Confederate army. It remains to be seen whether any fresh obstruction can be extemporized at some new point on the river; but for the time, at least, the navigation of the Mississippi by federal ships of war, if not merchant vessels, is free and safe. The whole of the northern and western districts of the State of Mississippi must be regarded as, if not conquered, at least denuded of their natural defenders; nor does any hostile force remain between the federal occupants of those regions and General Rosecrans' army in Tennessee. The late position of General Bragg at Tullahoma having been clearly laid open by the federal successes in Mississippi, we hear without surprise that his retreat, extending originally to Chattanooga, has been still further continued. It is said to have been brought to a pause at Atlanta, in Georgia, where the junction of two railways connecting the West with the Atlantic constitutes an important depot of internal commerce. In this respect the position of the Confederates has not deteriorated; for what their enemies gain by the apparent mastery of a large additional tract of territory is more than made up for by the increased difficulty which Gen. Rosecrans will experience in maintaining his extended communications. In the defences of Charleston, however, the Southerners have endured a loss, the full dimensions of which can hardly yet be judged. A renewal of the attack by Monitors, which appears to have been quite unexpected, and may possibly only have been prompted by a desire to prevent troops being despatched to the North, resulted in the federal capture of Morris Island, with the exception of a single fort. This position is outside the harbor, to the defence of which it contributed in only a secondary degree; but *it is a point which the assailants may find it convenient to hold, with a view to future land operations in combination with an attack by sea.*

But we receive by this mail intelligence of other events, which may possibly come to supersede in interest the fluctuations of the campaign. The war between the great opposing principles which divide the North American continent, and between the individual passions and interests, which have even more to do with the struggle, is not carried on only on the Potomac and the Mississippi. It has broken out with very significant fury on the Hudson. The seriousness of the popular outbreak provoked in New York, by the attempt to enforce the draft for military service, was greatly understated by the scanty telegrams which came to hand in the middle of last week. The highest authority in the State declares the city of New York, and the county of that name, to be in a state of insurrection and the practical evidences of the justice of this view were sufficient for the most skeptical intellect at the time when our last advices left. On the morning of Saturday, the 11th of July, the office of the Provost Marshal, at which names for the conscription were being drawn, was stormed by a crowd, who destroyed the papers, put the enrolling officers to flight and set fire to the building. It is a significant circumstance that the admirably disciplined and equipped fire brigades of the city—an important political power in themselves—refused to extinguish the flames, and the whole block of buildings was consequently burned to the ground. The riot spread rapidly to other parts of the city, the rage of the populace being apparently directed chiefly against government property, against the offices of newspapers notorious for abolitionist fervor, and against the negroes, fifty of which unfortunate class are computed to had been killed. These formidable demonstrations has been met by conflicting measures on the part of the authorities: firstly, by calling out troops, between whom and the people frequent conflicts had taken place with large loss of life on both sides; and, secondly, as it is reported, by suspending the execution of the conscription in accordance with orders received from Washington. The commotion, however, had not sensibly abated on the third day. On the evening of the 15th business was entirely suspended, the shops were closed, and the upper part of the city was held by the mob, who continued to burn, pillage and murder at pleasure. A large military force was expected shortly to arrive from Baltimore, and at this point the news breaks off. The sequel will be waited for with a full sense of the important consequences with which it may be fraught to the future of the war, and even to the existence of the federal administration.

OPINIONS IN PARIS.

[From the Paris Siecle, July 27.]

In America the success of the federals does not diminish; but the slavery party, reduced to the direst extremity, has made a last desperate effort in New York itself. A fortnight ago the *Courrier des Etats Unis* announced the existence of a conspiracy to which it did not believe. This conspiracy has just broken out. The conscription served as a pretext; but the significance of the movement is indicated by the atrocities committed upon the blacks. All of them whom the rioters met were massacred; houses belonging to negroes were burned. Evidently it is not by assassinating poor inoffensive victims, or by pillaging the office of an abolitionist newspaper, that people protest against the conscription.

[From the Nord, July 27.]

The news from America is more than ever favorable to the federals. Lee's army has recrossed the Potomac without any important engagement having apparently taken place between the two armies. Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered. The attack on Charleston has recommenced; but this time the Unionists have led off with a success. They have occupied Morris Island and have caused considerable loss to the Confederates, who tried to prevent their landing. In Tennessee, Rosecrans has taken four thousand prisoners. In New York very serious disturbances have occurred. These disturbances, for which the conscription has served as a pretext, appear to have been caused by the partisans of slavery. We see the proof of this in the excesses which the rioters committed against the blacks especially.

[From the Journal des Debats, July 27.]

Would General Lee fight a second battle on the north of the Potomac? Could Port Hudson hold out after the fall of Vicksburg? We inclined to the belief that the future of America depended upon the reply given by events to these two questions. Events have replied. Port Hudson (it is the Richmond *Enquirer*, at all events, which announces it) surrendered on the 9th of July to the federals, and the entire course of the Mississippi is now restored to the legitimate authority of the United States. A few days afterwards Gen. Lee recrossed the Potomac, so that the States faithful to the Union are delivered from invasion, Washington breathes again, and Richmond is once more threatened. The importance of these events is increased when we remember that Louisiana and North Carolina, the two States from which the revolt against the federal Congress proceeded, are taking active steps to return to the Union in maintaining the constitution they had before the war.

OPINIONS IN BRUSSELS.

[From the Independance Belge, July 26.]

General Lee, who after his defeat at Gettysburg had fallen back to the banks of the Potomac, supporting himself upon the fords which extend from Williamsport to Sharpsburg, appears to have succeeded in crossing the river and returning into Virginia, thus escaping from Meade and the army of the North. This brilliant invasion campaign has produced, therefore, not the slightest result, and he may consider himself fortunate in regaining possession of the exhausted country to the south of the Potomac, upon which the two hostile forces have struggled since the commencement of the war. As we predicted, the fall of Vicksburg has led to that of Port Hudson. The federals are now masters of the Mississippi. They have also attacked Charleston again, and succeeded in taking possession of one of the islands that cover the place.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

After the successful defence of Charleston by the Confederates much interest was excited among artillerists as to the guns used for the defences, which appear to have been principally old guns, with the addition of some new large cast iron smooth bore guns of nine inches bore. These pieces were cast by the Confederates from their charcoal iron, and are said to be capable of firing heavy charges of powder, and projecting their round balls, which weigh one hundred pounds, with a very high velocity. Since this beating off of iron-clads the six ton smooth bore gun, mentioned in a former number of this journal as made by Sir W. Armstrong, has been growing into favor, and is not unlikely to become a naval broadside gun. It was fired at first with very heavy charges, but has been since found to give better results with from twenty to twenty five pounds of powder. Lately a gun of similar pattern has been forwarded from Elswick. It is rifled on the shunt system, which has not hitherto been very successful, though it is in some respects superior to the service fine-groove plan of rifling. This last has been lately tested in a one hundred and ten-pounder against a muzzle loading gun of like size, grooved on a plan nearly identical with the Prussian rifling, and has shown considerable inferiority in range, and some inferiority also in accuracy. The projectiles fired were those of Mr. Jeffrey, and weighed about one hundred pounds, and the range obtained at ten degrees with a twelve pound charge was three thousand nine hundred yards. The bore of the gun used is nearly the same as that of the one hundred and ten-pounder Armstrong, which was also fired with twelve pounds of power (the present charge of the gun), and gave a range of some hundred yards less than that obtained by Mr. Jeffrey's projectiles. Mr. B. Britten's lead coated shot were also fired on the same occasion, but owing to his omission of the usual wooden plug at the rear, the range scarcely exceeded that obtained with the one hundred and ten pounder.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

The Way Mr. Laird Says He Was Humbugged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

In the *Times* of yesterday you published a letter which Mr. Cobden was, on a point of form, prevented from reading to the House of Commons on Thursday.

It is addressed by Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and dated the 15th of April, 1863.

In this letter Mr. Gideon Welles says that "he has an indistinct remembrance that his department was importuned by more than one person on behalf of Mr. Laird."

As the matter has never left the memory of Mr. Welles, I shall feel obliged if he will give me the names of any one of the persons who have so importuned him on my behalf, and I shall no doubt be able to show him that they did so (if at all) without any authority from me or my firm.

In the meantime I accept the admission that the department over which Mr. Gideon Welles presides allowed itself to be importuned by foreigners to build ships on behalf of the federal government.

Mr. Welles also states that "it is not true that his department ever approached my firm with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American government."

I can only say that I believed it to be true, and I leave the public to judge whether I had not sufficient grounds for entertaining this belief, having in my possession the letters the copies of which I forward to you for insertion.

The contents of these letters clearly show that my friend was well known to and in the confidence of the federal Naval Department, and I have no doubt his name is very familiar to Mr. Gideon Welles.

I also enclose a copy of a letter to my correspondent on the 11th of April last, to which I have not yet any reply.

Before deciding to publish the letter of the 30th of July, marked confidential, and the important memorandum it contained, I consulted some of the leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and gave them in confidence the original correspondence to read.

They are of opinion that the course taken by Mr. Cobden in publishing Mr. Gideon Welles' letter gives me a clear right to use all documents in my possession for my own vindication, but that I am not justified in making public the name of my correspondent.

I will only add, in conclusion, that I believed at the time, and believe now, that my correspondent had the authority of his government for writing the letters, copies of which I enclose.

Requesting the favor of your inserting this correspondence, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LAIRD.

No. 10 PARK PLACE, St. James Street, July 25, 1863.

CONFIDENTIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

DEAR SIRS—Since my arrival here I have had frequent interviews with our "Department of Naval Affairs," and am happy to say that the Minister of the Navy is inclined to have an iron-plated ship built out of the country. This ship is designed for a specific purpose, to accomplish a definite object. I send you herewith a memorandum handed me last evening from the department, with the request that I would send it to you by steamer's mail of to-morrow, and to ask your immediate reply, stating if you will agree to build such a ship as desired, how soon, and for how much, with such plans and specifications as you may deem it best to send me.

I feel very sure that the building of this proposed shot-proof steamer will lead to other business of much value.

Our own builders would be very jealous if they were aware of this application to you, but, in the present condition of affairs, it is important to act secretly and cautiously, and I have assured my government that you will keep this matter entirely and strictly to yourselves, and by no means let it be known what you are building, or for whom.

You will notice that the largest liberty is given for the construction of the ship, one requisite only being important—that she is bomb and shot proof. How this is to be accomplished it is for you to judge and determine, as the department gives no specifications. I can state to you, in confidence, that the object is to enable the government to make the attempt to take repossession of its forts in one specific Southern port.

I have assured our Minister of the Navy that if such a vessel can be built you can do it, and he has great confidence in my judgment.

In addition to this shot and shell proof vessel he also wants a side wheel gunboat of not over five or six feet draught, rudder at both ends, speed not less than thirteen knots, to carry a single gun at each end, weighing six thousand pounds, exclusive of carriage; the boat to be built of iron.

Please give all due examination and thought for both of the objects desired, especially the battery, and write me as soon as possible, directed, as usual, at New York, for which I leave here this evening. Waiting your advices, I am, dear sirs, very truly yours,

You can judge what angles to give if decks must be iron plated, and the best form for glancing off balls.

Messrs. JOHN LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

We are desirous of having constructed a floating battery, planned with the specific object of going into ports guarded with batteries and forts which are within from three hundred yards to half a mile from the channel. The floating battery or iron-plated ship to be so constructed as to be able to pass the forts comparatively unharmed by the fire of the batteries, both horizontal and plunging. She is wanted for no other purpose.

She is not required to have a speed exceeding six knots.

She must not draw over 14 (fourteen) feet.

She must have no masts.

Her rudder must not be exposed so as to be liable to be disabled in passing a fort. This is most important.

There should be a rudder at each end, to avoid turning.

She must carry eight guns (rifled), weighing each about sixteen thousand pounds—two on each side, two on the bow and two to fire from stern.

The ship to be finished complete, with guns and everything appertaining.

[City of New York.] NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

DEAR SIRS—Your valued favors of the 3d, 28th and 31st ult., with the accompanying drawings, were received during my absence in the far West with General Fremont's division of the army, where I have been delayed far beyond my expectations.

Immediately on my return I went to Washington with your tracings and laid them before the Secretary of the Navy, and I trust that before long I shall be able to send you an order for the construction of one or more gunboats.

The Secretary was rather disappointed that you have not sent any response to the memorandum in reference to a shell and shot proof battery for us in our Southern harbors; I may say to you, in confidence, intended to force an entrance into Charleston harbor, defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

I hope that you may be able to send me a plan for such a battery, and the terms on which you will construct such a ship.

I am glad to learn that you are so busy, and so well and rightly appreciated.

Trusting to hear from you soon, I am, dear sirs, yours faithfully,

Messrs. J. LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

MY DEAR SIRS—I have your valued favor, also the slips containing very interesting accounts of your new works, all of which give me much pleasure.

I congratulate you on the confidence manifested by your government in entrusting you with the building of an iron-plated ship of such large dimensions, as well as the transport ship, and I have no doubt but that you will turn them out, as you always have done, to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty. I trust that you may get the contract for the others they propose.

I cannot but regret that you did not estimate for the floating batteries required by our Navy Department, as it would have been a step in the right direction, and had you succeeded, as I know you would, it would have gone far towards relaxing the stringency of our navigation laws in reference to the buying of foreign built ships.

I sent your last letter, received yesterday, to the Secretary of the Navy, who was very desirous to have you build the iron-plated and bombproof batteries, and I trust that he may yet decide to have you build one or more of the gunboats.

It is my present intention to visit England again for a hurried trip, leaving here in the Africa on the 6th of November, and, if so, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you about the 18th proximo. With kind regards to all, I am, &c.,

Messrs. JOHN LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD, April 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR—You will have seen by the newspapers the report of the discussion in the House of Commons on the Alabama case on the 27th of March last, and that I named in part of my speech the fact that my late firm had had application from the Secretary of the Navy of the federal government, through a friend of mine, to build vessels of war for them.

I do not wish to bring your name before the public, or to publish the correspondence, except in the event of the federal government denying the statement I made, in which case I shall have, in self-defence, to do so, which I shall regret.

I think if they do deny the negotiation, it will be treating you unfairly, more especially as your letter to me and its enclosures, handed to you by them, show that they entered very fully with you into the class of vessels required, and the objects those vessels were intended to accomplish.

The American government, as you also informed me, personally and by letter, May, 1861, had employed Captain C. to endeavor to purchase suitable vessels for blockading purposes, and that you were in communication with him on this subject.

I did not name the negotiation I had with the federal government through you until forced to do so by their friends in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the repeated attacks made on myself and my sons in the American and English press, and by the partisans of the North at public meetings and elsewhere.

To have remained longer silent would have been construed into an admission that the charges made against me were correct, and therefore I felt the time had arrived when I must make some statement on the subject.

I hope your family are all well, and remain, my dear sir, yours, very truly, JOHN LAIRD.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Prorogation of Parliament—What the Queen Thinks of the American Rebellion.

The ceremony of proroguing Parliament by royal commission took place on the 28th ult.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack shortly after half past two. The noble and learned lord laid upon the table the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire in the practice of the Common Law and Chancery Courts in England and Ireland, with a view to its assimilation.

Shortly before three o'clock the noble lord vacated the woolsack. At this time the attendance of peers was very meagre.

Lord Lyden and Earl Besborough were the only ministerial occupants of the ministerial benches, her Majesty's opposition being represented by Earl Cardigan.

Earl Powis and Lord Denman, and a few peeresses occupied seats in the back opposition benches. At three o'clock the royal commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germains, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, and Lord Wensleydale, took their seats upon a bench beneath the throne; and Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was requested to summon the attendance of her majesty's faithful Commons at the bar of the House. Shortly after the Speaker, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Conyngham, Lord Denham, Mr. Lefroy, and other honorable members appeared at the bar, when the commission having been read by the clerk at the table, the royal assent was given to the Consolidation Fund Appropriation bill, the Boundaries British Columbia bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) bill, the Telegraphic Bill, the Registration of Marriages bill (Ireland), the Sydney Mint bill, and various other public and private bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We are commanded by her Majesty to dismiss you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen, with deep regret, the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria in negotiation on the subject which has been opened to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to her Majesty and dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe may be brought to a close. *The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union still unfortunately continues and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the conflict. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.* The Greek nation having chosen Prince William, of Denmark, for their King, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, by which these islands were placed under the protectorate of the British crown, and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of the union will be ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation, and her Majesty hopes her demands will be conceded by the Japanese government without its being necessary to enforce them. The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem proper to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The distress which the civil war in America has inflicted on a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and towards the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures supported by adequate measures for their repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will conduce to the interests of the Established church. Her Majesty has given her assent to an act for the revision of a large portion of the statute book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consolidation of the statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for basing upon a well defined footing that volunteer force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her consent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and her Majesty trusts that the honorable co-operation of the government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in these endeavors which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the present session. It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavorable seasons. The financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world has not been materially impeded. It has been a source of gratification to her Majesty to find that her Eastern possessions have rapidly recovered from the distress which recently overspread them. They are entering upon a course of improvement, and social, financial and commercial prosperity which holds out good promises for the future well being of those extensive regions. On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform, and her Majesty earnestly prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the happiness of her subjects—the object of her constant and earnest solicitation.

Parliament was then formally prorogued until the 14th of October.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia and the Three Powers.

Further official correspondence on the Polish question has been published. Lord Napier, English Minister at St. Petersburg, writes to Lord Russell, on the 13th ult:—

The French Ambassador was called to Tsarskoe Selo yesterday, to hear the replies of Prince Gortschakoff to the overtures of the three Powers on behalf of Poland. I had occasion to meet his Excellency in the evening, when he informed me that the Vice Chancellor desired to see me for the same purpose this forenoon. I found the Duke de Montebello under a very decided impression of the bad effect which the Russian communication would have at Paris. The Duke gave me a brief outline of the tenor of the despatches with which he had been made acquainted. The armistice was rejected; that we had foreseen. The conferences were declined; that we had apprehended; but the six points had not been distinctly adopted, and, what was altogether unexpected and most to be deplored, the intervention of France and England were set aside, and proposals were made to enter upon a separate discussion on Polish affairs with Austria and Prussia, as conterminous Powers peculiarly interested, without any apparent provision even for the subsequent participation of the other Powers' signataries of the treaty of Vienna. Such an overture, in the opinion of my French colleague, would be regarded by his government not only as unsatisfactory, but as almost insulting, and as tending to a positive and immediate rupture. I heard the intelligence with surprise and concern, for I fully shared the impression of the Duke in regard to France, and I could not but feel that the determination of the Russian Cabinet would be highly unacceptable to her Majesty's government. After some consultation it was agreed that the French Ambassador should accompany me to Tsarskoe Selo this morning, in the hope that Prince Gortschakoff might be enabled to give us some explanation of his views, which, on being communicated to our respective Cabinets, might set his intentions in a more favorable light and mitigate the first impression which the perusal of his despatches would create. We accordingly waited on Prince Gortschakoff this morning, who placed the three despatches in our hands. After we had carefully read them through apart, we returned to the Prince, when, after thanking his Excellency for his communication, I spoke to him in the following sense:—I said that I might have abstained from all remarks on the subject, and simply awaited the resolution of her Majesty's government. I must beg him to understand that any observations which I might offer were solely prompted by the hope that a fuller explanation of his sentiments on one or two points might be found calculated to mitigate the feelings of dissatisfaction with which his resolutions would probably be received by the allied governments. I much feared that his communication would be understood in England as an attempt to gain time and detach Austria from our alliance; that a proposal which at the present conjuncture aimed to exclude two great Powers from the discussion of a question in which they had expressed the deepest and most deliberate interest would be regarded as far from conciliatory, and even as offensive; that a scheme by which the interests of Poland would be committed exclusively to the hands of the Powers by which Poland had been partitioned, and in past times oppressed, would inspire no confidence; in fact, that no form of reply could, in my humble judgment, have contained fewer elements for a friendly or pacific adjustment. Nevertheless, in the eyes of England, at least, there was something to be pleaded in favor of the Russian argument, in so far as it professed, even in restricting the discussions to the three Powers, to go upon the basis of the treaty of Vienna, which had been adopted by your lordship as the ground of our mediations. I would ask his Excellency, for your lordship's immediate information, two questions:—

1. What was the form and what the basis which he designed to give to the discussions which he proposed between Austria, Russia and Prussia? And,

2. Whether he proposed to exclude France and England even from any participation in the ratification of the engagements which might be taken by the three Powers; or whether he proposed to admit them in the same manner and in the same degree in which they had been admitted by the Treaty of Vienna?

The Vice Chancellor stated, in reply, that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia would be received by him at St. Petersburg, and the results of this restricted conference might, as in the treaties of Vienna, be consigned in the form of protocols, or in that of a treaty, or in any other shape which might be considered desirable; that the basis of the discussion (*point de depart*) would be the six points proposed by the three Powers, which contained nothing contrary to the views of the Emperor, as well as other points which he might deem it his duty to submit. In reply to my second question, Prince Gortschakoff stated that the resolutions embraced in the conference of the three neighboring Powers most directly concerned in the affairs of Poland would beneficially imparted to the governments of England and France, which would be able to appreciate the conformity of those resolutions (which would embody a practical adaptation of the six points) to the spirit and text of the Treaty of Vienna. I urged the Vice Chancellor to declare unambiguously whether his resolution did or did not exclude the logical result to which a strict adherence to the method of the Treaty of Vienna would conduct him, namely: to the embodiment of the result of the restricted conference in a general convention, to which all the Powers bound by the engagements of 1815 should be parties. The Vice Chancellor did not perhaps absolutely commit himself against such a conclusion; but he refused to admit it, and repeatedly asserted that he would accede to nothing which would give the Western Powers any right whatever of interfering in the internal concerns of the Russian empire, in which he seemed to include the kingdom of Poland, though I did not cease to contend that we had a limited right of interference there under the Treaty of Vienna.

* * I have not given the Vice Chancellor the least ground for supposing that the tenor of his despatch to Baron Brunnow, or its present development of its meaning, will be considered satisfactory to her Majesty's government.

The Russian Reply to Austria.

The following is a translation of the despatch sent by the Russian Cabinet in answer to the Austrian note on the affairs of Poland. It is addressed to M. Balabine, Russian Ambassador at Vienna:—

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14, 1863.

SIR—From the commencement of the troubles in the kingdom of Poland we comprehended the just interest which the Austrian government ought to take in acts which were passing in its immediate neighborhood and which might react on the tranquillity of its Polish provinces. Although up to the present time the insurrection has concentrated all its efforts within the kingdom of Poland, and although it was rather the elements of disorder found within the bordering provinces belonging to other Powers which have flowed back towards that centre of conflagration and supplied it with fresh aliment, the most simple foresight sufficed to indicate that these deplorable events could not receive any solution which would not interest in an equal degree the neighboring States. Accordingly we hasten to invite the Cabinet of Vienna to an interchange of ideas. We beheld with a lively satisfaction that it did not misunderstand that desire for a friendly understanding founded on our common interests, in face of eventualities foreseen by the abettors of the insurrection, and who, in spite of the transparent veil with which they cover their proceedings, tend to consequences which might affect in the end the integrity itself of the States of his Austrian Majesty. The Count de Rechberg recommends to the consideration of the Russian Cabinet some measures which, in his opinion, might lead to the pacification of the kingdom of Poland. His Excellency is too well informed of the real state of things in that country for me to direct his attention to the fact that several of these measures exist already, and that others involve general principles which are not contrary in their essential points to the development which our august master has reserved to himself to give to the present institution of the kingdom, whenever his Majesty may deem that the proper moment has arrived. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, besides, himself admits that the greater part of those ideas enter into the plan which the Emperor has traced out. But his Excellency will, without doubt, also allow that they cannot be applied with any chance of success until material order has been re-established. Count de Rechberg will certainly comprehend that so long as that condition, indispensable to the salutary action of the government, shall not have been fulfilled, all attempt at organization in the kingdom will fail, on the one hand before the same obstacles which the present disorders have hitherto opposed to it, and on the other, before the moral encouragement which the hope of an active intervention from abroad should necessarily bring to the wildest aspirations of the insurrection.

It depends much on the great Powers to dissipate those illusions, to disappoint those calculations, and to accelerate the termination of this situation, in taking into serious consideration that essential side of the question which, in our opinion, makes it a danger to Europe. We shall always be disposed to exchange our ideas on this subject with each of them in the course of our diplomatic relations, and with the sincere desire of arriving at an understanding. As to the deliberations at a conference in which all the Powers that signed the general Treaty of Vienna on June 9, 1815, should take part, we do not shut our eyes to the interest which those Powers ought to take in the present situation of that country, inasmuch as it can disturb the general repose and equilibrium founded by the treaty in which they took part; nor do we contest their right to interpret the meaning of that act according to their own views. But we cannot admit either the opportuneness or the practical utility of submitting to their deliberation questions connected with the most intimate details of the administration of the kingdom. No great Power could accept such a direct interference in its internal affairs; and besides, it is not either in the spirit or in the letter of existing treaties, and would only have the effect of throwing back the pacification to which the wishes and the efforts of the Powers are tending, by increasing the pretensions of the Polish agitators by all the prestige which it would remove from the sovereign authority. Count de Rechberg, in making his eventual adhesion dependent on such a combination on the previous consent of the Russian Cabinet, has himself foreseen, with a sentiment of dignity which our august master has fully appreciated, the impossibility of our admitting it. We are gratified to recognize in this reserve a new proof of the friendly dispositions of the Cabinet of Vienna, and an evidence of the justice with which Count de Rechberg judges the situation.

The course which was followed in 1815 seems to us to indicate clearly the deliberations which can be established on questions affecting, on the one hand, a general interest, and on the other administrative details in the exclusive domain of the confirming sovereign States. At that time a distinction was practically established between those two categories of interests. *The former were the object of separate negotiations on the part of the courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, between which the traditions of history, permanent contact and immediate neighborhood created a close solidarity.* All the arrangements destined to regulate the internal administration and mutual relations of the Polish territories, placed under their respective domination since the Congress of Vienna, were embodied in separate treaties concluded directly between those three courts on the 21st of April (3d of May), 1815. They were successively completed by a series of special conventions whenever circumstances required. The general principles mentioned in these treaties which could interest Europe were alone inserted in the act of the Congress of Vienna, signed on the 27th May (9th June) by all the Powers called to take part therein. At the present moment these general principles are not in question, but the administrative details and internal arrangements might be beneficially discussed between the three Powers, in order to place the respective position of their Polish possessions affected by the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, in harmony with present necessities and the progress of time. *The Russian Cabinet declares itself ready to enter at once into such an understanding with the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin.* Our august master has too much confidence in the conciliatory sentiments and views of the Emperor of Austria not to be persuaded *that an understanding on these bases would lead to results equally satisfactory for the common interests of the three courts*, the prosperity of their Polish subjects, and the general considerations which connect these questions with the repose and equilibrium of Europe.

Accept, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

COUNT RECHBERG TO PRINCE METTERNICH AND COUNT APPONYI.

VIENNA, July 19, 1863.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatch to M. de Balabine touches on three points which particularly concern Austria, and on which the Imperial government deems it necessary to speak categorically before it agrees with (*s'entend avec*) the English and French governments on the attitude which the three Powers must assume towards Russia.

I will not inquire whether some secret intention induced Prince Gortschakoff to put to paper the three passages alluded to, but I declare that they are calculated to produce a false impression in respect to the intentions of Austria, and to place her in a position which she cannot accept.

The three passages in the Russian despatch which require immediate attention are the following:—

1. That in which Prince Gortschakoff pretends (*pretend*) that we, in our despatch of the 18th of June foresaw, and, so to say, beforehand approved the refusal of Russia to agree to a conference.

2. That in which a sort of assimilation is established between the Polish provinces of the empire of Austria and the country known as the kingdom of Poland.

3. That in which the Russian government proposes to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia for the settlement of the affairs (*pour regler le sort*) of their respective Polish subjects.

I desire you to express yourself very explicitly (*tres nettement*) to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that there may be no doubt as to the intentions of the Imperial government.

As to the conference, our despatch of the 18th of June alleges the self-evident fact that its meeting must depend on the participation of Russia. It is perfectly clear that the Powers cannot confer with Russia if she refuses to appear, but it does not follow that we approve of such refusal.

On the contrary, we are of the opinion that for Russia the proposal to hold a conference is quite acceptable (*tout à fait acceptable*). By means of a telegram we have directed Count Thun to express himself in this sense, and to correct the erroneous impression produced by our despatch.

We categorically reject the insinuation that Galicia and the kingdom of Poland are on a par. In respect to the kind of conference proposed by Russia, we have declared at St. Petersburg that the concurrence between the Cabinets of Vienna, London and Paris forms a tie which Austria cannot loosen in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

You may read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accept, &c. RECHBERG.

The Poles and the Armistice.

The following important despatch, addressed by the National Government to the Prince Czartoryski, has been placed in our hands for publication:—

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN OFFICE, }
VARSOVIE, July 10, 1863. }

To H. E. THE PRINCE LADISLAS CZARTORYSKI:—

M. LE PRINCE—The National Government has received your letter of the 30th June relative to the question of the armistice. You are authorized to declare afresh that the National Government appreciates with a lively gratitude the solicitude of the mediating Powers, and that it is always disposed to accept a suspension of hostilities. You will be careful, nevertheless, to make known that the essential point to establish is the extension of the armistice to all the Polish provinces in which the national insurrection has broken out. As to the special conditions of the armistice the National Government believes it right to insist upon the following points:—

1. The Russians shall retain possession of certain nominated localities, in order to prevent any conflicts with the population.

2. All persons under arrest shall be at once liberated; all pursuit on political grounds shall equally cease; all exiles shall return to their country.

3. A permanent international commission shall be established in the country for the purpose of seeing the armistice rigorously put in execution.

You will be good enough to keep the national government au courant of the incidents which a detailed discussion of the armistice might give rise to.

The National Government is convinced that the points above indicated are indispensable to any combination whose object might be the effectual stopping the effusion of blood.

You may assure the mediating Powers that the engagements that may be contracted on these grounds will be faithfully observed by the Poles. L. S.*

L. CZARTORYSKI.

A correct copy.

*The seal is employed in place of signatures.

The Polish Expedition in Moldavia.

Bucharest letter to the Augsburg *Gazette* says:—

The Polish band which, to proceed from Toultscha, where it had been formed, into Russia, was of course forced to pass over the Moldavian territory, effected the passage of the Danube in a singular manner. At Salina ten passengers, quite inoffensive in appearance, embarked on board a tug steamer bearing the English flag; the vessel had hardly left the port when one of the strangers presented a revolver at the captain's breast, whilst his companions intimidated the crew in the same manner. They had the steamer taken to Toultscha, at which place about 400 armed men were embarked with thirty-five horses, under the orders of Milkowski. This band landed at Reni, where the captain of the steamer was paid £50 and each of the sailors £1. From Reni the small column proceeded direct towards the frontier of Bessarabia. Prince Couza sent Colonel Callinesco to Milkowski to summon him to evacuate the Moldavian territory by returning by the same road by which he had come. After negotiations, which lasted a whole day without producing any result, orders to employ force were transmitted by telegraph from Bucharest to Colonel Callinesco. This was rather difficult to execute. The five companies which Callinesco had at his disposal numbered only six hundred, and opposed to them were four hundred determined and well trained men, armed with excellent rifles, with sword bayonets. On the 16th July, at ten in the morning, the Poles attacked the Moldavian soldiers, who barred their way. A combat ensued, which lasted until two in the afternoon, when the Poles carried the enemy's position and continued their way, in close column, towards the Pruth. There were in all one hundred killed and wounded, sixty of whom were on the side of the Moldavians.

Warlike Preparations in Finland.

The papers here are filled with accounts of the defensive preparations being hurried forward in Finland. The commander-in-chief of the forces in that province, Baron Wrangel, is taking great pains to obtain a thorough knowledge of the *terrain*. For this purpose he is reported to be making constant journeys in the environs of Helsingfors, Tavastehus, Abo, Gango and other places, accompanied by the officers belonging to the military council of the Governor General. Gangs of laborers work day and night upon the fortifications of Swasborg.

Works are being thrown up at Tronsond and in the vicinity of Wiburg. A flotilla of steamers has been organized upon the lakes of Neusiorw and Poyun, between Tavastehuus and Tamerfors. Supplies of flour are constantly sent to Helsingfors, and forwarded by railway to Tavastehous. Timber is being bought up by the government in large quantities. A rumor is also in circulation that a military camp is about to be established at Parola-Malmo; but this will not be definitely decided until the arrival of the Emperor in Finland, now expected daily.

The Russian Navy.

The following is a statement of the existing naval forces of Russia. It should be understood that this list includes only those vessels which are seaworthy and fit for active service.

The Russian fleet comprises six divisions, as follows:—

1—The Baltic fleet.
2—The Black Sea fleet.
3—The naval force stationed in the Amour.
4—The fleet in the White Sea.
5—The fleet in the Caspian Sea.
6—The naval force on the lake of Aral.

This last force is, of course, the smallest of all, and consists, indeed, of only two small steamers of respectively forty and twelve horse power. The fleet in the White Sea is somewhat more powerful, since it includes two war steamers carrying eight guns each, and fitted with engines of two hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty horse power respectively, and three smaller steamers.

The next most important fleet is that in the Caspian, comprising two steamers of eight hundred and fifty horse power and ten steam transports, four of which latter are armed with eight guns, and the other six with six guns each.

The naval force in the Amoor river is at the present time rather large. It is composed of six corvettes, mounting eleven guns each; seven schooners, six of six guns each, and the other carrying four guns, and eleven steam transports, three of them screws, and carrying collectively thirty seven guns. The fleet of the Black Sea is of course much more powerful than those just mentioned.

The Black Sea fleet is composed of forty-two war steamers, six of which carry eleven guns each, three carry nine guns each, and the remainder two or four guns.

The Baltic fleet includes no less than nine ships-of-the-line, of one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and eleven, eighty-four; three of eighty-three, seventy-eight and sixty-eight guns; fourteen frigates, one of which mounts seventy guns, and four others carrying from forty five to sixty guns; six corvettes, armed with eleven to seventeen guns each; two gunboats of three guns each; nine steamers of various sizes, carrying together sixty-eight guns; nineteen smaller steamers and five transports; making a total of sixty-four sail.

The greater number of these vessels were built in England and fitted with English engines between the years 1851 and 1861.

This list does not include the recently built iron-clads.

Telegraphic Communication with Europe.

[From the Electrician.]

We have no sort of doubt ourselves that increased knowledge on the part of all engaged in the construction, testing, and ultimate laying of telegraph cables will afford to the public substantial evidence of the success of submarine lines of almost any length. It is impossible to believe that costly failures have been without their use; and that the more perfect insulation of the conductor, which is now practicable, does not in an immense degree render that enterprise more certain which, to the injury of civilization, failed in 1858.

But whatever may be our own views and those of the eminent scientific men connected with submarine telegraphy, it cannot be questioned that repeated failures have given to capitalists and financiers a distaste for the employment of their money in this description of enterprise, and the recent failure of a portion of the Malta and Alexandria line, although probably due to causes that might have been foreseen, will undoubtedly affect those companies who are seeking from the public financial support.

It is, therefore, with no small pleasure that we perceive that, by means of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the summer of 1864 is pretty certain to witness a careful, and, as we think, a successful attempt to unite the Old World with the New.

The success of this will undoubtedly stimulate the promoters of other, though diverse lines, and for the north and south routes we shall speedily see submarine lines in course of construction, and, we hope, ultimate safe deposition on the bed of the ocean. Reviewing generally the question of electric communication between the Old World and the New, it may not be out of place to refer to the Russo-American line, the merits of which have recently been discussed, and, indeed, its construction advocated by the Congress at Washington, who, in the session of 1862, voted a subsidy of £30,000 a year to the projector, subject of course to its actual completion.

So late as March last we observed in a St. Petersburg journal that "Mr. Perry Macdonough Collins, an American subject, has presented to the competent authorities a project for the construction of a telegraphic line from Nicolaiewsk, on the river Amoor, to San Francisco. This line will run along the sea of Okhotsk, as far as Behring's Straits, across the island of St. Lawrence, from thence will be conducted to the shore of the American continent, and join the California line, touching at Sitka."

A glance at the map will show that, even if conceded by Russia, this line could not be constructed without the sanction of the British government, and we have reason to know that up to the present time the consent of the latter has not been even solicited, much less obtained. Our readers, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that the Council of State of the Russian government, whilst not absolutely refusing to Mr. Collins the concession for this line, have replied in such terms as might be expected on the general question of a project which, to say the least, has been put before them in a crude and undigested form.

In truth, in the present state of civilization in Eastern Siberia, and with the present population on the western coast of North America, we do not see, supposing the Atlantic line to be in successful operation, how such a line, estimated by an English engineer, who has been maturing a similar project, at £650,000, could possibly pay. For, supposing the public are able to send a message from London to New York by the Atlantic line for £2 10s., it must be obvious that this amount would be absorbed by the companies owning the lines from here to the Amoor and the future Canada-Columbia wires, leaving nothing to the Russo-American company. Doubtless a few years will altogether alter this condition of things. We have all seen the rapid progress of the colonies in the southern hemisphere, and it is not too much to assume that British Columbia will afford a similar spectacle in the matter of increase of population. When that time arrives there may be the elements of sufficient message traffic between Europe and the northwest coast of America (to say nothing of the final settlement of the submarine question, whether to be or not to be) to justify the construction of the Russo-American line.

Miss Braddon and the Yorkshire Publisher.

[From the Manchester Guardian, July 27.]

Our readers may remember that a bookseller, who made his appearance in the Hull Bankruptcy Court the other day, attributed his misfortunes partly to his publication of an unsuccessful novel by Miss Braddon, at a time when that lady was unknown. On this subject, the *Illustrated News* says:—"As regards Miss Braddon's confederacy with him (the bookseller), we believe the truth of the matter to be this. That the authoress of "Three Times Dead" received from her "printer and publisher" at Hull the magnificent sum, in all, of two pounds ten shillings; that the book, which was to have been issued in weekly numbers, was never brought to a conclusion in that form; that, so far from the copyright being the property of the Hull bookseller, Miss Braddon has since republished it herself in London, under the title of "The Trail of the Serpent," and that the bankrupt first undertook the publication at his own risk and peril, and could not have lost fifty pounds by the six numbers he printed. Furthermore, we are assured that the poem of "Garibaldi" was not printed in Hull at all, but in London."

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER BATCH OF RIOTERS IN CUSTODY.—James Best, aged twenty-one years, and Charles Tooker, aged fifteen years, were taken into custody by officer Field on charge of being implicated in the attack upon Alfred Derrickson (colored), of No. 11 Worth street, the particulars of which have been fully published. The prisoners are charged with having dragged the complainant from his bed and then assaulting him with an axe. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial, each in default of $6,000 bail.

Charles Dennin was arrested by officer Fowler, of the Twenty-first precinct, on charge of being implicated in the late riot in Third avenue, near Forty sixth street. The officer states that the prisoner was present when Provost Marshal Jenkins' office was fired by the mob, and that he aided them by speech and action in their lawless work. Dennin is also charged with having thrown stones at the police and calling upon the mob to "kill the sons of ——." Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial.

Henry Wade, a native of Ireland, aged 32 years, was charged on the complaint of William Sandford, of 159 East Twenty-fifth street, with having been actively engaged in the July riots. The accused was fully identified as having paraded the streets, in company with a lot of half grown men, ordering mechanics and others from their work and making mischief generally. Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoner for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

BENZINE CASUALTY IN FULTON STREET.—Ellen O'Connor died at the New York Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries accidentally received on the 27th ultimo, by the explosion of a cup of benzine at No. 144 Fulton street. Deceased, it appeared, was engaged in lighting a match, when a portion of the phosphorus flew into the benzine, which exploded, setting fire to her clothes and burning her in a shocking manner. Deceased was twenty-six years of age and a native of Ireland. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—Douglass Williamson, a lad about nine years old, fell overboard at the foot of Spring street, on Saturday evening, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Coroner Ranney held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, No. 27 Clark street.

FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFRAY.—John Killeen, who was stabbed in the abdomen a few days ago while engaged in an affray in Sullivan street, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Wildey was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

PERSONAL.

ALFRED HARDINGHAM, OF PHILADELPHIA, LATELY returned from Europe, can be heard from by addressing him at French's Hotel, New York, or Commercial Hotel, Philadelphia.

IF MR. ALANTHAS HENRIQUO, LATELY RESIDENT of Chautauqua county, N. Y., will address A. M., Herald office, stating his place of residence, he will hear something to his interest.

LAUNDRY WANTED—FOR ONE IN GOOD ORDER A purchaser can be found, by addressing Laundry, Herald office, stating location, &c.

MR. JOSEPH BONEAU, WHO CALLED ON A PERSON in Bank street, on Wednesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, will please inform G. L. of his direction, or state where an interview can be had, directing the same to G. L., 124 Crosby street, or G. L., Herald office.

PHILIP McCARTNEY—LEAVE YOUR ADDRESS with Daniel O'Hara, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNION PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—THE two young ladies walking down the Fourth avenue, at 12 o'clock, Thursday, August 6, who recognized a gentleman in a carriage, near the corner of Sixteenth street and Union place, will confer a favor and insure acquaintance by sending address to Frank Nelson, Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED TO ADOPT—A YOUNG GIRL, AN ENTIRE orphan, between 13 and 16 years of age, in a Protestant family; must be a good plain seamstress, understand embroidering, and be willing to make herself useful as one of the family. Such a one will find a good home and be well provided for. Address Mrs. Onderdonk, Union square Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO SMALL CHILDREN TO ADOPT IN the country, a girl and a boy, or two girls, from 2 to 5 years of age; will be well educated and well provided for. Address Mrs. Conard, Union square Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MARGARET DONAHUE, who landed in New York from Manchester, England, in June, 1860, by her brother, Michael Donahue, lately landed. Address Mr. Smith, 60 West Washington place.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH HAVE BECOME A NECESSITY with all classes, and if by our system we can produce better teeth at 50 per cent reduction in price, we know that wherever we become known we shall receive encouragement and support. Those who are able and willing let them pay high prices, but to that great majority to whom the saving of money is desirable we offer teeth superior in quality at about one half the price of private dentists. All are cordially invited to call and examine our samples and prices. AMERICAN TEETH COMPANY DENTISTS, 351 Bowery, opposite Fifth street.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN,
BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.
It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near Twentieth street.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. DR. HOYT, Dentist, 907 Broadway, near Twentieth street.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Will extract teeth without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original discoverer of this wonderful anæsthetic agent, will make and administer the gas. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted by this gent, with uniform success.
G. Q. COLTON, W. B. HURD,
JOHN ALLEN, J. H. SMITH.
Office 22 Bond street. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 251 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton street, Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $5; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25c.

CLOTHING.

AT 333 BOWERY—H. ROSENTHAL HAVING A GREAT desire to purchase a large quantity of cast off Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing him ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost value for each article. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal. Please remember, and try 333 Bowery, opposite Great Jones street.

AT THE SUREST PLACE, 283 SIXTH AVENUE.—Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to find a fair and honest dealer to dispose of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call on or send a note to the old, well known dealer, R. MINTZ, 283 Sixth avenue, near Eighteenth street. There you will be sure to receive fifty per cent more than by any other dealer. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

ATTENTION.—AT THE ORIGINAL CALIFORNIA AND Western agency store, at 164 Seventh avenue, by H. Harris, ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., at a higher price than elsewhere in this city, as I have received a large order for the same. Please call on or address a note to H. HARRIS, 164 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. H. Harris.

AT THE CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN AGENCY store, 312 Seventh avenue, I guarantee to pay for cast off Clothing the following prices:—Silk Dresses, $3 to $40; Coats, $5 to $30; Pants, $3 to $6; also, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Please call on or address Rosenberg, 312 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenberg.

GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF CLOTHING purchased for the Western market. The full value will be paid without haggling or seeking to impose. Call at the store or address THOS. D. CONROY, 44 Centre street.

L. CASHBERG PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR ladies and gentlemen's cast off Clothing. Parties waited upon by addressing L. Cashberg, 48 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

$10,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted.—I will pay the highest price for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets and Furniture. Call at or address a note to 359 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Strauss. H. B. STRAUSS.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER, 141 FULTON STREET, LATE OF 90 ANN street, manufactures none but first class Billiard Tables, with his patent cushions. For which the world is challenged to produce a better one. Several second hand Tables for sale.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A FARM OF 107 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, WELL watered, plenty of fruit, two miles from depot; price $6,500. A Farm of 10 acres, without buildings; $500. Inquire of J. VAIL, 69 Franklin street, or at Mr. Titus' Hotel, Bouncbrook, N. J.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, 2½ miles from depot, containing about 80 acres, all good land and fences complete; good fruit, water, excellent fish pond, &c. It is really one of the best farms in Westchester county. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Terms easy. Address Ellis, Herald office.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $500—I WILL GIVE A GOOD deed for 80 acres of good farming land, free from all debt, with a three roomed house and barn; five acres cleared, balance in large timber, in Pike county, Penn. Must be sold right away. Call on the owner in the paper store, 324 Bowery, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Good gunning and fishing.

A FINE TRACT OF FARMING LAND, EQUAL TO any on Long Island; only 40 miles from New York, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers for $20 an acre; title perfect and terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, the owner, No. 3 City Hall place, corner of Chambers street.

AT TARRYTOWN, TWO MILES FROM DEPOT, FOUR good Farms for sale: one contains about twelve acres, one sixty, one seventy, and the other eighty; all have good improvements, well watered, lots of choice fruit; good land and everything desirable. Possession immediately or the 1st of November if desired. Terms very easy. Address Henry, box 166 Herald office.

A FARM OF 60 ACRES FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE for a good Tenement House; situated in Colombia, with stock and crops, and farming utensils; one 12½ acres, one 14 acres, one 31 acres. Apply to P. ZEGLIO, 12 Centre street.

BELOW ITS VALUE.—WILL BE SOLD AT ONCE, TO close an estate, about 33 Lots in Audubon park, Washington Heights, 157th street and Hudson river; commodious double house, gas, water, piazzas, and all conveniences, stable and garden. Apply to E. W. TALMAN, Continental Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, about half a mile from depot. One contains about 1 acre, one 2, one 3, one 4, one 5½, one 8, one 12, all in view of the river, and all are well watered, with lots of fruit. Good improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Address King, Herald office.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale over 100 Farms and Country Seats, from 1 to 500 acres, located in New Jersey, Westchester county, Orange, Long Island, Staten Island, Connecticut and other places.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A SMALL FARM OF about ten acres, neat cottage, barn, &c.; buildings all new; situated twenty miles from New York, about one quarter of a mile from Godwinville station, on Erie Railroad. Also a Farm of thirty six acres, one mile from Godwinville station. Inquire of O. STUART, Godwinville, Bergen county, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND subcellar brown stone house, No. 21 Second place, Brooklyn; has bathroom, range, furnace, marble basins, &c.; parlors and halls frescoed; $4,500 of purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired; price $7,000. Also one or two lots adjoining above house, which will be sold with it if desired. E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND THREE STORY BRICK AND frame Dwellings, on Eighty-second, Eighty-third and Seventy-eight streets; with all the modern improvements, and near the Park. Price $2,200 to $5,300. Inquire at TURNER'S paint store, Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TO MASTER QUARRYMEN AND CONTRACTORS, a Quarry of pure White East Chester Marble, one hour from city on Harlem Railroad; is in quick demand at $1 25 per cubic foot, cash; will sell low or make any arrangement that may be desirable; a grand chance for an active man or men with some means. Address or apply to GEO. ULLMANN, Scarsdale.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF HIGHLY IMPROVED Land, suitable for farming, gardening or a private residence; good house, barn, two cisterns and a well of fine water; one hour and three-quarters from the city by railroad, with all the stock, furniture and farming implements if desired; plenty of firewood. A house and lot in New York city or Brooklyn taken in part payment. Apply at 419 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Attorney streets.

FARM FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated within two miles of North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and good water. Would be exchanged for property in this city. Address John D. Ottiwell, 153 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, NEAR Stamford, Conn., of twenty-four acres, two of which are wood, the rest being good plow land and no waste. On the premises are a good house, barn and outbuildings; situated on Ponus street, within five miles of the village of Stamford and about two miles from New Canaan. A very desirable place for either a gentleman or farmer. Will be sold low. For further information apply to WM. TOWNSEND, on the premises, or to T. LANE, 51 Murray street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. TERMS EASY. THE handsome three story high basement brown stone front House, 90 Carroll street, Brooklyn; modern improvements and best of order, good neighborhood. Also, for sale a large Pier Glass, two rosewood Parlor Suits, covered with crimson satin, damask and green plush; a carved mahogany Bedroom Suit, Carpets and some other Furniture. Call on or address J. S. W., at the above number.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, ONE OF THE FINEST Residences and Grounds in New Jersey, 7 acres, large beautiful forest trees, evergreens, garden, lawns, green houses, grapes, &c., 57 acres, under good cultivation, choice fruit of all varieties in great abundance, finely situated, in the vicinity of Morristown. W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-first street, a first class brown stone House, 19x60, lot 99 feet. Possession 1st of September.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF GROUND on Newtown creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the city by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, 30 Broad street.

FOR SALE—SOME TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR Brooklyn property, a list of Farms; one in Westchester county, twenty miles distant, 90 acres, $13,000; one in Bergen county, seventeen miles distant, 65 acres, $17,000; also, one of 33 acres, $15,000, including stock, &c.; also one of 15 acres, $3,900; one in Orange county, 51 acres, $5,600, including stock, &c. Others to offer.
IRELAND, TAULMAN & CO., No. 1 Tryon row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN PART, IN BROOKLYN, A Frame House, 20x40, hall 8 feet wide, two stories and attic, and contains thirteen rooms. Also a good stable on the rear of the lot; the lot is 50 feet by 125. I will rent half of it since there is more room than I need, with stable if desired, to a good tenant for $150; or will sell for $5,000. Apply to the owner on the premises, Carroll street, first house east of Third avenue.

LANDS.—TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE AND thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad; rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years; good business openings; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland county, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

$3,600 WILL BUY THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and Lot 104 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn. Store on first floor; water and gas; rented for $33 50 per month; near the Hamilton ferry. Also, for sale, a large number of Houses, ranging from $1,400 to $3,000, and from $7,000 to $25,000. E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS,
OVER $20,000 WORTH
OF
SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
VALENCIAS, BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS,
TOWELLINGS, CRASHES, TARLETANS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD OFF AT A
REDUCTION OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT
ON THE COST PRICE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 253 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
274 BOWERY, 274.
For THIS WEEK we shall offer our entire STOCK, at the following REDUCTION:—

FRENCH BAREGE ROBES	Reduced 50 per cent.
ALL OUR DRESS GOODS	Reduced 40 per cent.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK	Reduced 25 per cent.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS	Reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS	Reduced 25 per cent.
TABLE DAMASK AND TOWELLING	Reduced 20 per cent.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND CLOTHS	Reduced 15 per cent.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS	Reduced 10 per cent.
500 LACE MANTILLAS	For half price.
700 SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes.	At less than manufacturers' prices.

W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery,
near Houston street.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS, AHOY!—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—On steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Captain I. O. Philip, running every day, except Saturday, from South Eleventh street, Williamsburg, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip 7½, 20th street, North river, 8; Spring street 8¼, pier No. 4, North river, 8½ A. M. Music and dancing. Bait and refreshments furnished on board.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARYLAND LEAVES Peck slip at 7 A. M., West Twentieth street, 8 A. M., Dey street, 8½ A. M., and pier No. 4 North river, 8¾ A. M., daily, except Saturday. Fare fifty cents. Music, refreshments, bait and lines on board.

GRAND PICNIC EXCURSION.—THE ANNUAL PICNIC Excursion of the T. F. Meagher Club will come off at Jones' Woods on Tuesday, August 11. Tickets 50 cents each, can be had of the members of the club or at the gate on the day of the excursion. The members will assemble at their club rooms on the morning of the excursion at half-past eight o'clock, and from thence proceed in a body to the ground. By order of PATRICK FORD, President.

THE NEW SIDEWHEEL STEAMER C. E. WINANTS to charter for Excursions. Apply at pier 40 North river.

THE GRAND FESTIVAL AND PICNIC OF ST. VINCENT de Paul Society, attached to St. John Evangelist church, postponed from the 15th of July, will take place on Thursday, the 13th inst., at Jones' Wood. Dodworth's Cotillon Band and a great variety of amusements. Proceeds for the poor. Tickets only 25 cents.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society of South Brooklyn will come off on Thursday, the 13th inst., at Morris Grove, L. I. A splendid band is engaged for the occasion. Those wishing to enjoy themselves can do so by going there. No expense will be spared to make it the best of the season. Tickets twenty-five cents each. Children under ten years half price. The cars will leave the South ferry for the grounds at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER.—BY GOING to LOUIS ANRICH, 723 Broadway, under the New York Hotel, you will receive 30 per cent more than at any other place in this city for Diamonds, old Gold and Silver, without being compelled to take other goods in exchange. He pays in city bankable money. Camel's Hair Shawls, all kinds of Laces and Furs bought at the highest price. L. A. has been 25 years established in New York. Remember 723 Broadway.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. *These rates make the* WEEKLY HERALD *the cheapest publication in the country.*

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at FIVE cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 3d, 13th and 23d of each month, at SIX cents per copy, or $3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII ....No. 220

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TRUE TO THE LAST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NORMAN LESLIE—ST. MARY'S EVE—JOLLY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HUNCHBACK OF LIMBYTHE—SWISS SWAINS—MINUTE GUN AT SEA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—LIVING TIGER CATS—GRAND OUTANG—AUTOMATON WRITER, &C., at all hours. STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—THE GHOST.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE GHOST.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &C.

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—THE COQUETTE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

New York, Monday, August 10, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Rumors from Washington indicate that a revision of the command of the Army of the Potomac is not improbable. The resignation of General Meade, which has been twice presented, is said to have been accepted. General Grant is spoken of as his successor, but it may be all rumor.

With the exception of the capture of a number of Mosby's guerillas, there is no active movement of General Meade's army to be reported.

Our latest news from Charleston is by the transport George Peabody, which arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Port Royal to the 6th instant. She brings intelligence that our troops are busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack would be made on Sumter, by both land and naval forces, on Saturday last, the 8th instant.

It is said that the rebels are receiving immense supplies by way of Wilmington, N. C., in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shoes, &c., are daily brought in as if no blockade existed. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the rebel privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy. If this be true, it is curious to know what our war vessels are doing.

Governor Seymour has addressed an important letter to the President relative to the draft, in which he complains of the injustice done to the State by the mode of enrolment, and asks for a suspension of the draft until the errors can be corrected. He states that a large body of the people believe the Conscription act to be unconstitutional, and claims that its legality should be tested in the courts. Mr. Lincoln replies, in substance, that the draft must be enforced, but that some of the districts in which any irregularities may have been committed can be re-enrolled. He implies that the troops are wanted, and the quickest way to get them is by the draft. The correspondence will be found in another column.

By the arrival of the China off Cape Race at noon Saturday we have news from Europe touching our affairs to the 2d inst.; but it is not of much importance. The London *Times* has an article on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis and rivals in obscurity the "Delphian Oracle." Hatred of England was the key-note of the speech. The *Daily News* taunts Mr. Laird with "insufficiency of evidence" in support of his assertion that he was invited to build ships for the United States government and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

Mr. Laird has produced the letters (without the name), and we give them in our columns to-day. They are worth perusing.

We also give an account of the recent operations of the Alabama, and some interesting details of the capture of the ship Talisman and bark Conrad, as we before reported.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race on Friday and Saturday last of the steamships Hibernian, from Greencastle on the 31st ult., and the China, from Queenstown on the 2d inst., we have European news four days later.

In a late encounter with the Russian troops the Poles had been successful. The proclamation of the Polish national government rejects all compromises not based on a recognition of the independence of the kingdom. Prince Gortschakoff, in replying to the note of Austria, expresses surprise at the position assumed by that government, and thinks that Russia, Austria and Prussia should act in accord.

Consols closed in London, on the 1st inst., at 92¾ a 93 for money. The Liverpool cotton market at the same date was dull and unchanged. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales. The breadstuffs markets were very dull, with no change to notice. Provisions and produce were generally steady.

We give in another column the vote for Governor in twenty-one counties of Kentucky, and compare the returns with those of 1859, when Beriah Magoffin was chosen the Executive of the State. It will be seen that there is a great falling off in the vote, but not more, all things being considered, than might reasonably have been expected.

If Gen. Grant had retained the rebel officers who surrendered at Vicksburg, instead of paroling them, we would have had now in our hands over four thousand of the enemy's commissioned officers.

There are now in the Yazoo river and its tributary streams thirty-two wrecks of Mississippi steamboats and gunboats, which have been destroyed by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands since the commencement of the year 1863.

All the journals in Washington closed their offices on the President's thanksgiving day, except Forney's *Chronicle*, Mr. Lincoln's pet organ.

The conservative democrats of Ohio are beginning to feel that a heavy load was placed upon their shoulders when they permitted the copperheads to elevate Clement L. Vallandigham to the position of a party leader.

The gold coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during July was $163,104 89, almost all in double eagles. The silver coinage, almost all half dollars, was $25,500 72, and of cents $25,000, making a total coinage of 2,658,784 pieces, of the value of $213,605 60.

Mackerel of the finest quality are caught in great numbers in the Newburyport (Mass.) bay.

The stock market opened weak and a fraction lower on Saturday, but closed better, though rather dull. Gold fell to 126¼, and exchange to 139. Money was abundant; call loans, 6 a 8 per cent. The notion of activity in the money market is baseless.

The cotton market was decidedly lower on Saturday. Prices of middlings have been quoted as high as 66c. a 69c., with sales of 1,300 bales. A moderate business was reported in breadstuffs, which were generally cheaper. Pork, lard, cut meats, sugars and whiskey were in better request. Hay and tallow were in fair demand. Other articles were quiet. Freights were dull.

The Administration and the Union Question—Mr. Seward Versus Mr. Chase.

There is "an irrepressible conflict" in the Cabinet on the question of the restoration of the Union. Mr. Seward, representing the conservative wing of the republican party, is in favor of a liberal amnesty to the rebels, and for the rehabilitation of the rebellious States as members of the Union, without further ceremony than the return, on their part, of their representatives to the two houses of Congress. Mr. Chase, on the other hand, goes for a reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of the abolition of slavery in the rebellious States as the indispensable condition of their restoration. The President is said to be halting between these two different plans of action; but from what has already been done in regard to slavery we may guess what is to come.

What Henry Clay was to the old whig party Mr. Seward was to the republican party down to the meeting of the Chicago Convention of 1860—the founder, apostle and leader of the organization, and the man whose claims as its Presidential candidate were paramount. But Chase, of Ohio; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Bates, of Missouri, had each a considerable body of supporters. They were all, however, set aside by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted and elected by all the factions concerned as a compromise, it was natural that Mr. Lincoln, on his part, should next try the virtues of a compromise in the selection of his ministerial family.

Accordingly Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bates were all appointed to the Cabinet; but in the general estimation of his party, and of the country, as the Prime Minister and ruling spirit of the administration, Mr. Seward, like King Saul among the Israelites, stood a head and shoulders above his fellows. But Secretary Chase now rules the roast, quite eclipsing the amiable Premier, who modestly contents himself with a back seat in the Cabinet councils. How are we to account for this? Mr. Chase's initiatory loan of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the New York banks will settle the mystery at once. He thus secured the great financial and commercial interests of the country and all their extensive affiliations; and, having gained this important point, he next proceeded to show his power in the administration and his hand on the slavery question as a Presidential candidate.

What could Mr. Seward do against the head of the Treasury, giving shape, substance and direction to the financial measures of the government, involving expenditures of hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars? Thus, upon the money question alone, Mr. Chase soon became the master spirit of the Cabinet; and this influence of his has doubtless given greater strength to the radical abolition faction in Congress and in the country than they have given to their ambitious favorite as a member of the Cabinet. At all events, the radicals, with Mr. Chase as their pilot and standard bearer, have succeeded, so far, in all their measures on the slavery question, leaving to Mr. Seward only the duty of acquiescence, after a feeble and timid opposition to this scheme, that scheme and the other. Thus, in Mr. Seward's extensive diplomatic correspondence of the last two years, we find him at one time denouncing the abolition scheme of a general emancipation of the slaves of the South, and at another time earnestly defending the President's liberating proclamation.

From such historical facts as these, touching the influence of Mr. Seward on the one side and the power of Chase and his radical faction on the other in shaping the policy of the administration, the intelligent reader will hardly be at a loss in forming his conclusion as to the course which will be adopted by the Cabinet in this matter of the readmission of the rebellious States to the Union. We apprehend that Mr. Chase in this, as he has done in other things, will carry the day; and we guess that the venerable Thurlow Weed, in neglecting Mr. Seward's Presidential business for profitable government jobs, missions and contracts, has been playing a shrewd game of statistics.

In conclusion, from this controlling financial and abolition power of Mr. Chase in the present Cabinet, we apprehend that the question of the policy to be pursued in the reconstruction of the Union will be the great issue of the approaching Presidential election, and that the result will be the expulsion from Washington of the party now in power. Mr. Seward's policy would save it; but he is powerless against the head of the Treasury and the radicals.

The Richmond Press and the Conscription Riot—The Germans and Irish Not in Antagonism.

"Drowning men catch at straws," and the Richmond papers, in their desperation, seize on the recent riot in New York, and the sentiments and divisions among our people which it is supposed to have developed, if not generated, as evidence of "the just retribution" that awaits the North, as "the inauguration of that terrible condition of anarchy which they had often predicted." See an article in another column from the Richmond *Whig*, entitled "Causes of Conflict at the North." It is evident that in this case, as in so many others, "the wish is father to the thought." When the rebellion was planned, anarchy at the North was one of the elements of success on which the leaders calculated. But, like their reliance on foreign aid, it has hitherto failed them, and the avidity with which their organs grasp at the shadow proves how great was the stress they laid upon the substance.

The article in the Richmond *Whig* is one tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. It asserts that there is a strong antagonism between the Germans and the Irish; that the Germans were in favor of the draft and the Irish were against it; that between these races there is not only incongruity of blood, but incompatibility of faith; and, as both races compose a very large proportion of the Northern population, especially of New York, this city "must be the starting point of the internecine war that is sooner or later to make a wide aceldema of the North." If the writer in good faith "lays this flattering unction to his soul" he never was more deceived in his life. There is no antagonism between the Germans and the Irish. Many of them are of the same religion, and, if they were not, thank God, in this country religious differences never can be a cause of social or political strife. The Irish and Germans are both alike useful and industrious citizens, and there is abundant room for all, without any danger of jostling or collision. Indeed, according to the *Whig*, there is no possibility of rivalry. "The only safeguard," it says, "against deadly collisions between them in the past has been the separation in their social and industrial spheres, which resulted from dissimilarity of natures. The Dutch almost invariably engage in some sort of business, while the Irish resort chiefly to manual labor as a means of support." If this representation were true it would go to show that there can be no antagonism between the Germans and the Irish on the vital point of employment, which is the only one that could ever be of any consequence. But it is not correct, and such a statement proves that the writer knows nothing of the populations of New York city and the occupations in which they are engaged, or he wilfully deceives his readers for political purposes. There are more Irishmen in business in New York than there are German, and many of our most successful merchants are Irish. The Germans are descended from an agricultural people. The largest proportion of them in this country become farmers or farm laborers; but an immense number are mechanics. The Irish are sprung from a trading and commercial race—the Phœnicians—and whenever capital, education and other circumstances are favorable they always reveal their origin by embarking in business. But owing to the jealous policy of England, which deliberately, by act of Parliament, crushed the once flourishing manufactures of Ireland, four-fifths of the population of that country are agriculturists, and from the oppression they suffer, owing to the tenure of land, they are the poorest and most ignorant class of the country and constitute the great bulk of the emigrants. They become on their arrival here, for the most part, laborers in cities, laborers on railroads and farms, or farmers. But there are other classes of Irish which embark in business, and, speaking the English language, as they do, they possess facilities which are wanting to the German. Besides this class there is a large number of Irish mechanics in New York, and it is here that the chief rivalry exists with the Germans; for both the Irish and Americans sometimes complain that the German work for prices at which a decent white man can hardly live. But there is ample scope for all nationalities to thrive and prosper, and there can be no ground for serious antagonism. It is the German's ignorance of the English language, and not his race or religion, which isolates him equally from Americans and from Irishmen. Hence it is that the Germans are more clannish than they would otherwise be; but this is no cause of "violently antagonistic elements in the same political community." Germans differ in their politics, like Americans, and, though in proportion to their numbers there are not so many of them democrats as of the Irish, yet there can be no doubt that a majority of the German population is democratic. The foundation, therefore, on which the Richmond *Whig* builds is as unsubstantial as "the baseless fabric of a vision."

But the rebel organ assumes that the abolitionists and Puritans, as soon as the present war is over, will unite with the black republican Germans against the Irish and the Catholic religion, and inaugurate another civil war as bloody as that which is now raging. The want of success which has hitherto attended every attempt in this country to get up a war of white races, or a war of religion, will always characterize such base efforts. And as for the Puritans and abolitionists, when this war is over they will have to so hide their diminished heads from public view that little apprehension need be entertained of their being able to do any mischief for half a century to come.

As regards the conscription riots, the writer in the *Whig* is equally mistaken. The vast majority of the German population are as much opposed to the draft as the Irish and Americans, because they regard it as the inauguration in a free country of the despotism which they experienced in their native land. Both Germans and Americans were engaged in the riot as well as the Irish, and if there were more Irish engaged in it than Germans it is because the ward in which the drafting commenced was peculiarly Irish; and the Irish, with all the oppressions they have suffered in their native land, have never been subjected to conscription, which is foreign to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race and its institutions. But had the riot continued, and had the draft been extended to the German wards, the Teutons, all accustomed to firearms as they are, would have probably been more formidable rioters than the Irish. But riot is not the way to oppose an obnoxious law. An act of Congress must be obeyed till the courts declare it unconstitutional and void or till it is repealed. On the other hand, by the terms of the Conscription law itself, it is left optional with the executive to enforce it or not. A Secretary of War who was a statesman would have advised the President to suspend the operation of a law so anti-American. All the evidence produced on the recent trials of the rioters demonstrates that there was no conspiracy, that it was a purely spontaneous outburst, which wiser counsels would either have avoided provoking, or at least have been prepared to repress on the instant. The city was without its militia, owing to the blundering and incompetence of the War Department. Yet the riot, as far as the draft was concerned, subsided so soon as the people learned that no man would be compelled to serve against his will. The rioters of another description—the thieves, burglars and highway robbers—required other means than moral suasion to bring them under; but they, too, were reduced to subjection, and are now being punished for their crimes.

Contrary to the expectation of the Richmond *Whig*, there will be no more conscription riots in New York; but no thanks to the administration for that. The city will be saved by the resolution of the Common Council, which will vote three hundred dollars for the use of every poor man drafted, as bounty money to serve in the army or to procure a substitute. The rebel leaders and their organs will therefore be disappointed. The riots were fomented by the niggerheads and the copperheads of this city both playing into the hands of Jeff. Davis in order to effect a permanent disunion of the States. But their game is blocked, and plenty of recruits will be obtained for the army by the good old mode of volunteer enlistments and bounties, and, when an emergency requires, the organized militia of the States can be called out to repel invasion. There is no need of the draft, and there never was any necessity for it. It is one of those political blunders which are worse than crimes.

Breaking Up of the Rebel Confederacy—What Is the Role for General Lee?

Everything indicates the speedy breaking up of the rebel confederacy. The army which garrisoned Vicksburg and Port Hudson is virtually disbanded, and all efforts on the part of Jefferson Davis to induce the men to return into the ranks, in flagrant violation of their parole will prove ineffectual. The army which Joe Johnston strove to collect for the relief of Vicksburg, and which was driven out of Jackson, has been pretty well thinned out by desertions. Bragg's army fares no better. The people of the South are heartily sick of the war and of the horrors and sufferings which it has entailed upon them. Desertion is carried to such an extent that the President of the condemned confederacy has had to publish an appeal to the women of the South, urging them to send back their husbands, sons and brothers, and has even undertaken to disregard the terms of surrender under which Pemberton's army was paroled. It takes twelve and a half dollars of Confederate paper money in Richmond to buy one dollar of gold; and even Southern bank notes are classed as from three to four times more valuable than Confederate paper. The South has been drained of its fighting population so completely that the price of a substitute in Richmond ranges from five to six thousand dollars. And, finally, there are rumors in the Army of the Potomac to the effect that General Lee and Davis have quarrelled, and that the former has resigned.

We believe there is no truth in the latter part of this report. General Lee is well aware that he can do more service to Virginia, to the South, to the country at large, and to the world, at the head of the rebel Army of the Potomac than in any other capacity. He knows that he now has it in his power to settle this war, and it is reported that he is disposed to avail himself of the opportunity. Policy, wisdom, humanity, all combine to point out to him the course he should pursue. Instead of making his brave army actors and victims in any more such bloody tragedies as that of Gettysburg, his duty, and probably his intention, is to march it direct to Richmond, place himself at the head of a reactionary movement, arrest Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders, reorganize temporary State governments throughout the confederacy, issue proclamations recalling the people of Virginia and the other Southern States to their loyalty and to obedience to the federal constitution and laws, and direct the holding of elections for members of Congress to take their seats in the Capitol at Washington.

In taking this course General Lee need have no fears of the result. The movement will be heartily supported by his army, and will be hailed throughout the rebel States as one of the greatest wisdom. He will simply be doing for the United States what General Monk did just two centuries ago for England—putting an end to a sanguinary civil war and restoring his country to the blessings of a regular settled form of government. The better men of his own section will bless him for it even more than the men of the North. It will relieve them from the terrible military despotism under which they have been ground for the last two years and over, and will give them some chance of retrieving, before it is too late, their ruined fortunes. It will provoke the hostility of only two classes, neither of which, for the present, count for much—the ultra secession fanatics of the South, who still dream of the realization of their wild phantasy, and the ultra anti-slavery men of the North, who hope to see the war continue until slavery is utterly eradicated. No one but a few fanatics of the Praise-God-Barebones class questioned the wisdom of General Monk's course; and none but fanatics of the same class in the North, and firebrands of the Keitt and Yancey stripe in the South, will have a word of reproach for General Lee for overthrowing the rebel tyranny at Richmond.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND A GRAND RECEPTION.—At any hour we may expect to hear of the arrival of that brave and gallant officer, Admiral Farragut, with his riddled but trusty old flagship, the Hartford. So sure was he that he would arrive here before the Richmond that he did not send a mail by her.

Admiral Farragut returns to us with a most brilliant record. From the moment he entered the Mississippi river until the last of his victories success has ever attended him. By night and by day the broadsides of his battle scarred fleet have been thundering with destruction to the rebels and with glory to the cause which the Admiral has fought so hard to maintain. He has had only one thing in view, and that the good of his country; and that he has faithfully served her no one can question.

It would but be to the honor of this city if we would prepare a suitable reception for the Admiral and those of his officers who have stood by him through the terrible battles of the Mississippi; and it is to be hoped that the country at large will join in showing their appreciation of the services of one of the greatest fighters of the age. The Common Council meet to-day. Let them do something for the gallant Admiral and his officers and crew.

The European Press on the American Question.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the comments of the European press upon the important crisis which affairs have reached in this country. The opinions of the leading journals of the Old World are rendered all the more significant just now because they are called forth by a curious combination of news, calculated, one would suppose, to puzzle and befog the writers, as it has certainly bewildered the advocates of disunion and the friends of the Southern confederacy.

The invasion of Pennsylvania and the stubborn resistance made at Vicksburg laid the foundation of hopes in the enemies of this republic which were destined to be disappointed. The intelligence of the defeat of Lee, the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the attack on Morris Island, and the fearful tale of the New York riots, happened to arrive about the same time, and upon these subjects the European journals are eloquent. It will be observed, however, that the news has worked a wondrous change in their tone. If we read them aright, the chances of recognition for the confederacy of Jeff. Davis have dwindled down to the smallest speck. Even those papers—such as the London *Times* and others—which were most clamorous for the Southern cause speak dubiously, if not absolutely despondently, of its prospects. While they are unable to deny the terrible blows recently inflicted on the South, they affect to regard the riots in this city as an organized insurrection against the government and an overwhelming evidence that the North does not want the war to be continued. It is impossible that, with the light spread before them, these journals can be in ignorance of the fact that, with the exception of the first outburst of the laboring people against the Conscription law, the New York riots were the work of thieves and rowdies, who took advantage of a momentary excitement to ply their avocations with more success, as the records of our courts, where the perpetrators are now daily receiving the reward of their crimes, abundantly prove.

The less partisan journals take a more rational view of the riots, and invest them with the character which they merit, while, almost without exception, they regard the victories at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, the retreat of Lee and Bragg, and the attack upon Charleston, as a virtual end of the rebellion, and as disposing of all prospects of a recognition of the Southern confederacy.

The leading journals of France so treat it. So also does the *Independance Belge*, and in the same light does the Russian organ, *Le Nord*, regard it. The London *Times* and *Post* still higgle over the matter, endeavoring to bolster up the Southern cause by much ingenious special pleading, the weakness of which even their skilful logic cannot conceal. The other English journals, with few exceptions, congratulate the British Ministry upon the lucky chance which deterred them from a hasty recognition of a government "which is no government," based upon intelligence favorable to the South and the army of General Lee, and which the interval of one week converted into disaster for the Southern arms in all quarters.

Upon the whole the tone of the European journals is most significant, as indicating a conviction that the would-be confederacy of Jeff. Davis is a falling house, which caution would prompt them to desert.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S.

The ghost continues to draw crowded houses. The management of the apparatus might be greatly improved, and will be, we hope, with a little practice. The ghosts should move about more, walk more naturally, and appear and disappear less suddenly. Mr. Daly, who assists the ghosts, ought to act with more spirit and cut the phantoms through and through, instead of stabbing behind them. Watkins has the secret, but does not know how to use it to the best advantage. This week there will doubtless be a great improvement in the *modus operandi*, and everybody will go to be terrified by these apparitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The Duke's Motto" still keeps the stage. It is running equally well in London, and neither M. Fechter nor Mr. Wheatley will withdraw it at present. The gardens and the splendid ventilation of Niblo's make it an admirable summer theatre. Mr. Wheatley is rapidly completing his engagements for the fall season. He will produce several new plays and several new stars. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear there. Vestvali is said to be engaged, and will make her first appearance in an English melodrama. Bandmann, the Anglo-German tragedian, will produce his new play, called "Narcisse," during the season. Mr. Wheatley is one of our most popular, enterprising, liberal and successful managers, and his next season will be worthy of his reputation.

THE BOWERY THEATRES.

Manager Lingard, of the New Bowery, issues a sort of proclamation this week, headed "Knickerbockers, Attend!" "A True Story of Old New York." The occasion is, we believe, the revival of the drama called "Norman Leslie," in which Mr. E. Eddy will play the principal part. "St. Mary's Eve," with Mrs. Farren as Madelaine, and "The Jolly Cobbler," with Mr. George Brookes as Kit Strap, are also included in the programme for this evening. Not to be outdone, the Old Bowery also announces a very strong bill for to-night. "The Hunchback of Limbythe," "The Swiss Swains" and "The Minute Gun at Sea" will be performed. Tony Denier will dance on stilts, and the orchestra will play an entirely new overture. Both of the Bowery theatres are prosperous, and both amply deserve prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. C. W. Clarke's dramatic season at Barnum's is very successful. "Still Waters Run Deep" will be revived to-day, with Mr. Clarke and Mr. Levick in two of their best characters, and Mrs. Prior as Mrs. Mildmay. Bryants' Minstrel Hall will be reopened this evening. The programme is excellent, and a burlesque ghost will be introduced with striking effects. Wood's Minstrels will also bring out a ghost to-night; but whether it will be genuine or burlesque we are not informed. Hooley's Minstrels will close their hall in Brooklyn in about two weeks, for repairs and alterations. The American theatre, Broadway, reopens to-night, the company having returned from Boston. It is said that Mr. Baker, formerly of Laura Keene's, has leased a new theatre, just finishing in Brooklyn, and will open it in September with a regular dramatic company. The Florences will play at Boston before long, and will exhibit their ghost in a new play, by John Brougham, called "The Death Fetch." They will appear at the Winter Garden this autumn, and will produce a new drama by Tom Taylor, a new burlesque by H. J. Byron, and several new farces. Manager Jackson has arranged to place these pieces on the stage in splendid style, regardless of expense. Mr. Frank Rea, a well known actor, has just arrived here from Jamaica, and has been engaged by Mrs. John Wood for her fall season at Laura Keene's.

The Maine State Loan.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., August 9, 1863.

The Maine State loan of $475,000 called out bids for some two millions, the premium going as high as nine and nine and three fourths per cent in some cases.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Operations of the Alabama—The Bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, Converted Into a Privateer—Ship Talisman, of this Port, Destroyed, &c., &c., &c.

On the 27th of July the Bremen bark Prymont, Capt. Von Hagen, arrived at this port from Montevideo, reporting that on the 22d of June, in latitude 26, longitude 37 41, he spoke the bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, who could not or would not give any satisfactory answers to his inquiries.

The Captain of the Conrad said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of the Bremen vessel. She had a brass cannon, and Captain Hagen not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction before the wind. At the time there were three sail in company.

The Conrad was at Buenos Ayres May 24, loading for New York, and when her movements were reported we remarked that in all probability she had been captured and converted into a privateer.

Our latest advices from Europe report that the Conrad was captured by the Alabama, and there is no doubt now that she is playing the part of "Tacony No. 2."

The Conrad was a bark of three hundred and forty-seven tons, built in 1850 at Philadelphia, and was owned at that port by T. A. Newhall & Co. She was commanded by Captain Salisbury, and rated A2.

Ship Talisman, Captain Howard, burned by the Alabama, sailed from New York on the 2d of May for Shanghae, with an assorted cargo. She was a fine ship of twelve hundred and thirty-seven tons register, built at Damariscotta, Me., in 1854, and was owned by Messrs. Crocker & Warren, of this city.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Below will be found the returns of the vote cast for Governor, as far as received, at the recent election in Kentucky, compared with the vote given in the same counties in 1859 for the same office:—

	1863		1859	
Counties.	*Bramlette. Union.*	*Wickliffe. Copperhead.*	*Bell. Opp'n.*	*Magoffin. Dem.*
Shelby	810	527	1,193	705
Hart	1,061	294	446	786
Edmondson	523	107	561	317
Jefferson	4,509	2,040	4,278	3,267
Fayette	896	367	1,403	992
Garrard	763	46	921	390
Marion	1,063	102	501	1,139
Lincoln	695	107	922	452
Mercer	955	142	715	1,040
Madison	959	226	1,301	449
Scott	493	407	742	1,062
Grant	572	258	677	787
Bracken	931	262	—	—
Anderson	429	81	778	741
Hardin	1,047	721	888	947
Nicolas	716	3	731	1,005
Woodford	315	168	639	478
Bourbon	595	118	990	673
Estill	596	36	557	578
Campbell	1,374	543	603	1,264
Kenton	1,942	565	1,013	1,641
Total	21,314	7,173	19,972	19,258

Union majority in 1863........................14,141
Opposition majority in 1859........................714
Total vote in 1859........................39,230
Total vote in 1863........................28,487

Falling off........................10,743

CINCINNATI, August 9, 1863.

Bramlette's Union majority in fifty eight counties is 33,074.

The Liverpool and New Orleans Steamship Company.

The steamship Georgia, which ran ashore on Sable Island on the 4th inst., was a new vessel of 2,635 tons register, having been built the present year at Hartlepool, England, and is owned in Liverpool. She is an iron steamer, three hundred and thirty-two feet in length and forty feet beam, has three decks, and is furnished with a direct action engine with two cylinders of sixty inch diameter each.

The Georgia was on her first voyage.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 28th ult. says:—

Yesterday the already numerous steam fleet employed in the Liverpool and New York trade had a very valuable addition by the arrival from Newcastle of the new screw steamer Virginia. She is sister ship to the Georgia and Louisiana, already so favorably known, and, combining several later improvements, may justly be put down as one of the finest vessels in the Mersey. She is the property of the Liverpool and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, and at the conclusion of the war is intended to form one of a line between the two ports; but at present, under the able management of Messrs. Fernie Brothers, they are employed in the Liverpool and New York trade. She has already been entered for loading, and is advertised to start on her "maiden voyage" on the 4th proximo.

The Heat Yesterday.

The heat yesterday was perfectly scorching. At mid-day the mercury was at the sweltering figure of ninety, and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon one of our thermometers marked ninety-two degrees in the shade. This is the second time since last Sunday that we have been up in the nineties. On Monday last the mercury was at ninety-five, and, though it did not run so high yesterday, still the heat was of a peculiarly dead, heavy, sultry character, that made itself felt with a vengeance in every part of the city. The heat of Monday was actually not so oppressive as that of yesterday. Everybody who could conveniently do so staid indoors, and for the first time for many Sundays the city railroad cars leading out to the metropolitan suburbs were not crowded to suffocation. This is a significant fact, showing that the numerous cases of sunstroke which occurred last week have frightened our excursion-loving people to no small degree.

THE PARK YESTERDAY.

The heat yesterday was intense; but a great many persons braved it to reach that choice spot—the Ramble in the Park—where the shady bushes made it cool; that is, if any place could really be called cool when the heat prevailed everywhere. The recent heavy storms have washed away a large quantity of the newly fixed ground in the upper part of the Park, and even many of the old paths have been cut up and undermined by the action of the rushing waters. But what was bad for the paths was good for the grass and cascades. Among the additions to the Park curiosities are three bitterns and another spotted fawn, the survivor of twins. The fawns are all natives of the soil, being to the Park manor born.

The Down East Excursion of the Western Boards of Trade.

PORTLAND, Me., August 9, 1863.

The Western Boards of Trade were taken on an excursion to the islands yesterday. The weather being foggy and rainy somewhat marred the pleasure of the trip. The excursion steamer sailed about the harbor from ten until two o'clock, affording views of the fort and other objects of interest, and then landed at Little Hog Island, where an excellent banquet was provided, and the visitors were also introduced to a fish chowder and clambake—repasts indigenous to this locality. The whole party returned at seven o'clock in the evening. To-day they attend the various churches, and are guests of our merchants. On Monday morning most of them return to their homes by different routes, while some remain a few days longer here.

City Intelligence.

FESTIVALS IN JONES WOOD.—There will be four festivals in Jones Wood during the present week, that of to-day being the third annual festival of the Jones' Wood Shooting Club; to-morrow, the annual picnic of the General T. F. Meagher Club; on Wednesday, a festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, and on Thursday, the annual picnic of the St. John's Evangelist church schools.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.—A festival is to be held on Wednesday next in Jones Wood in behalf of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers (Highland guard). The efforts of the committee have always met with the cordial co-operation and assistance of pleasure seekers and others, and doubtless the festival will be a grand one. Professor Macpherson will preside over the dancing.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Union Comb Factory of Herring & Brothers, 1,358 Broadway. Damage about $1,000. Cummings' planing mill is damaged about $1,200, and the buildings which, are owned by Chas. Beardsley, are damaged about $500, and insured for $2,000. The stock in M. Pratt's hoop skirt factory was damaged about $500, by water; insured for $6,500 in the Williamsburg City, Ætna, Firemen's, and Liverpool and London insurance companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MAN DROWNED AT STATEN ISLAND.—A man by the name of Reardon was drowned at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, while out in a boat fishing. He had caught a fish, and was in the act of taking it in, when the boat tipped and the man fell into the water and sunk immediately. His little son, a lad about ten years of age, frantically plunged into the water to rescue him, but the unfortunate man never rose to the surface again. His body has not been recovered.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1863.

ANTICIPATIONS OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Private advices just received from England represent the danger of hostilities between that government and our own as peculiarly imminent. The writers, who are men of intelligence, possessing opportunities for information, state unequivocally that the government party there is determined in its hostility to the United States. They express the belief that the fitting out of iron-clads now being prepared for the rebel service will unavoidably bring on a collision that cannot result otherwise than in a declaration of war from one side or the other.

THE POLICY IN REFERENCE TO THE READMISSION OF STATES.

There are parties here urging the adoption by the administration of diametrically different policies in reference to the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. On the one side influential gentlemen from the North, who have long been known as leaders of the anti-slavery party, and some of whom have been charged with exhibiting anxiety that the war shall be conducted more for the emancipation of negroes than for the restoration of the Union, insist upon the adoption of the radical programme that no Southern State shall be allowed to resume its position and its political status in the Union until slavery shall be abolished within its borders. This faction is small, but powerful, and wields great political influence in New England and some other portions of the loyal States, particularly in the Northwest. The other policy is conciliatory, and is urged with strong arguments in its favor. It asserts that, in view of the possible contingencies of a collision with foreign Powers, it is best for the government to build up as rapidly as possible a Union party among the people of the Southern States. It assumes that there is already in all of the Southern States, except South Carolina and Florida, and to some extent in the latter State, a nucleus of men of social influence who have never been disloyal at heart, and are only waiting an opportunity to openly assert their devotion to the old Union and the old flag, and make efforts to reclaim their States. In behalf of these people and of this movement, it is proposed that as fast as the government's power is extended over any of these States a military governor shall be appointed from among the Union men of the State, and that a premium shall be offered for the development of Union sentiments by the confiscation of the property of known disloyalists, and its appropriation to the payment of debts owing to and losses incurred by loyal men in consequence of the rebellion. It is also proposed that in every instance the war debt of the seceded States shall be repudiated, and as rapidly as the machinery can be put in motion to secure to Union men of those States an opportunity of elections they shall be permitted to choose representatives in Congress and State Legislatures and elect Senators. The opinion seems to be gaining ground with both of these parties that by the continuance of vigorous efforts on the part of the government the rebellion will be speedily brought to its last gasp, and the adoption of a definite policy in regard to the seceded States become an immediate necessity. The parties urging the last mentioned policy are men of high political repute and entitled to great consideration, which is accorded to them from the conviction that if denied they will be driven into opposition to the administration in the coming Presidential election.

SINGULAR REPORTS IN REGARD TO OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The receipt of advices from abroad by the Arabia has got the occupant of the White House and the head of the State Department in a flutter. Most singular rumors are prevailing here with reference to a complication of the United States with the imbroglio now prevailing in Europe touching the affairs of Russia and Poland. Conferences have been held between Mr. Seward and the President concerning the matter, and in the inner circles of the republican leaders there is a very unusual ferment.

It would appear, from all that can be learned by outsiders, that Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary Cassius M. Clay has been making for himself a very extensive chapter in the history of European politics, and that, with his usual indiscretion, he has managed to embroil the United States in the troubles between Russia and the Western Powers. The secret of the remarkable change of base of Prince Gortschakoff, from a tone of peace to one of war, was brought about, it is understood, by no less a person than our eccentric and hotheaded Minister in Russia. It will be remembered that, in all the early diplomatic papers touching the troubles of Poland and Russia, the tone of the Russian government was eminently peaceful and conciliatory. In answer to the several representations from Austria, France and England, respecting the inviolability of the treaties of 1815, the Foreign Minister of Russia condescended to explain matters to the Western Powers, and to defend the conduct of his government by argument. The joint note of the three great Powers produced a very different effect, and the recent reply of Prince Gortschakoff shows that Russia contemplates the possibility of a war with equanimity. The puzzle was, what created this change of feeling; and it now appears, if the reports that reach Washington may be relied upon, that it was no less a person than Minister Clay, who has entered into a treaty—so the rumors go on to say—with Russia, offensive and defensive, assuring her that, in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against her, the United States would declare war against England and France. The Russians were aware from their own ministers in this country, and from the tone of our public press, that the utmost irritation existed in the United States against France, on account of the desire of Napoleon to recognize the South, and because of the conquest of Mexico; and against England, on account of the sympathy that nation had felt for the insurgents, and the aid and comfort it had given them in the war, in arms, and especially in ships to prey upon American commerce. With these facts patent to the Russian government, it was compelled to credit the positive announcements of Minister Clay that the American people only wanted opportunity to declare war against England and France, especially if there was a fair prospect that the rebellion would be quelled. Hence the courage of Gortschakoff and the Russian government. On land Russia has very little to fear from the Western Powers, partly on account of the inaccessibility of its more important cities and seats of power, but mainly because its armies, since the result of the Crimean campaign, have been remodelled and regenerated, and are expected now to be able to vie in discipline and valor with even the best troops of France. By an alliance with the United States Russia hopes to be able to humiliate England on the high seas, as well as to seriously damage the growing maritime power of France. In short, the Russians, upon the strength of the representations of Minister Clay, hope to be able to create a fire in the rear of England and France which they little dream of. Hence the boldness of tone and the gauge of battle which has been thrown down by Prince Gortschakoff in the recent reply to the note of the great Powers.

There is another reason which has decided Russia in the course she has taken. The winter season is approaching, and before war could be declared and fleets prepared the Baltic would be inaccessible to the English on account of the cold and ice. As for the Black Sea, there is no commerce there which could be broken up to injure Russia which would not injure England still more—to wit: the great wheat crops of Southern Russia, which are now the mainstay for the supply of breadstuffs for France and England.

One of the reasons, it is said, why Clay has urged upon the Russian government to take the course it has done is that a war between Russia and the Western Powers will be popular in America, from the experience of 1854 and 1855, when the stoppage of the Russian grain trade caused an immense exportation of grain from the United States and enriched our Western farmers beyond measure. Russia, therefore, had every reason to believe that Clay was authorized in the treaty, or rather understanding, which he was anxious to secure between himself, on the part of the United States, and Gortschakoff, on the part of the Russian government.

Of course this news has set Washington agog, at least such circles as are *en rapport* with the State Department and the White House. There are those who believe that Mr. Seward has had a finger in the pie. He is not the man to forget an enemy. It will be remembered that Mr. Seward strongly urged the appointment of Clay to Russia, in the very teeth of the fact that Clay had the impudence and indiscretion to publish a letter in a New York paper strongly censuring Mr. Seward for his diplomatic correspondence, and complaining that Mr. Seward had given too much of his own correspondence and too little of his (Clay's) to the public. In the face of this Mr. Seward urged his appointment upon the Senate. It is believed by some here that the position that Clay has taken, while not exactly recommended or approved by the State Department, has been winked at by Mr. Seward, partly with the hope of paying off Clay for his contemptuous letter, by the excitement his objectionable course will create, and partly to seriously embroil France and England with Russia, so as to prevent England from the talked of interference in our affairs. If this is true it will show most dexterous management on the part of our Secretary of State. If he shall have succeeded in creating war between Russia and France and England by such an instrument as Cassius M. Clay, it will be a stroke of statecraft and finesse worthy of a Machiavelli.

Of course the future of our government is very clear. There will be no war with England and France at present, unless the rebellion should immediately collapse and the temptation be afforded for our President to pay off old scores with those nations. The probability is, if the war is finished by Christmas, that by the coming spring our people will be tempted to try the virtue of the new iron-clads, and which should not be built without a practical test of their capacities. The Puritan, Dictator and Dunderberg, and the other large vessels of our iron-clad fleet, ought to have a chance with the Warrior and Gloire, and, unless the people here are very much mistaken in the sentiments of the country at large, the temptation for a war with England or France, or both combined, will be too strong to be resisted before many years are over. In the event of a war between Russia and the Western Powers, and in case our government should not feel strong enough to contest the supremacy of the seas with those great naval nations, the course of President Lincoln is clear. It would be to recall Clay and disavow the proceeding which he is said to have assented to.

EXPECTATIONS THAT THE REBELS WILL CONSCRIPT THE SLAVES INTO THEIR ARMIES.

The opinion is gaining ground here, said to be based upon private information received from secession sources, that as a last resort the rebel leaders will turn the slaves under their control into conscripts to supply deficiencies in their armies. This rumor, however, excites very little apprehension, as such a course would deprive the rebels of their labor, upon which alone they can now depend for subsistence.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The examining board, composed of Captain Sheets, Provost Marshal; Mr. Blackford, commissioner, and Dr. Keasby, examining surgeon, will to-morrow commence their sessions here for the examination of applicants for exemption from the recent draft.

From the time of the completion of the draft the negro conscripts have been daily presenting themselves in large numbers to be mustered into service.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

Hon. John Conver, United States Senator elect from California, in the place of Mr. Latham, is at present in the city, a guest at the residence of the Secretary of the Treasury. His visit here is in regard to business of his constituents with the government.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

The indications are strong that the President will not take a trip North, on account, first, of the intense heat of the weather, which the savants of the Smithsonian Institute say will be aggravated; and, second, because higher matters of national policy, internal and external, engage the attention of the Executive than have ever before in our history. It is known that the President is deeply immerged in the consideration of grave national subjects, and the idea is expressed in well informed quarters that the terms for the restoration of the seceded States to the Union are under careful advisement. The article of the official organ, suggesting that said States may be restored by the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation, is repelled by the radicals here, but is favored by men of practical sense, on account of the reports of generals from the Southwest as to their utter inability to provide wisely for the well being of the fugitive blacks.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The United States steamer Dragon, commander George E. Hill, which has been at our navy yard for some time undergoing repairs, will join the Potomac river flotilla to-morrow. She has heretofore proved a staunch and effective vessel, and with the repairs which she has just received will be a valuable acquisition to our naval force on the Potomac river.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR JULY.

The tabular statement of the condition of the crops of the country for the month of July has not yet been published by the Agricultural Department. It is known, however, from the correspondence of that department that the wheat crop will be an average one, notwithstanding a partial failure in some sections of the country from the prolonged drought. The corn crop promises well, and will probably yield more than an average. The crops generally promise well, and there is every prospect that we shall have enough and to spare of the products of the earth.

The Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, August 9, 1863.

A fine escort, including the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, together with other military bodies, turned out to-day to give a fitting reception to the Forty-second regiment. After waiting some hours a despatch was received announcing that the steamer carrying the troops was ashore near Point Judith, and the escort was dismissed until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, as it was believed that the steamer would get off safe at high tide.

Military Affairs.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FORTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment arrived in this city from New Orleans on Saturday, and soon after left for home. They are nine months' men. The following is a list of their officers:—

Field and Staff—Lieutenant Colonel, Joseph Stedman; Major, Frederick G. Stiles; Adjutant, Charles A. Davis; Quartermaster, Charles B. Burrell; Chaplain, George J. Sanger; Assistant Surgeons, Thomas B. Hitchcock, Rush B. Heintzelman.

Company A—Captain, Hiram S. Coburn; First Lieutenant, Martin Burrell, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, John P. Burrell.

Company B—Captain, Ira B. Cook; First Lieutenant, B. C. Finkham; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Clifford.

Company C—Captain, O. W. Leonard; First Lieutenant, J. B. White; Second Lieutenant, J. Sanderson, Jr.

Company D—(Paroled prisoners)—Orderly Sergeant, S. A. Waterman.

Company E—Captain, J. W. Emerson; First Lieutenant, Augustus Ford.

Company F—Captain, J. D. Cogswell; First Lieutenant, T. M. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Powers.

Company G—(Paroled prisoners)—First Lieutenant, A. E. Proctor.

Company H—Captain, D. W. Bailey; First Lieutenant, C. C. Phillips.

Company I—(Paroled prisoners)—Orderly Sergeant, W. H. Hunt.

Company K—First Lieutenant, H. A. Harding.

The following officers are at present prisoners in Texas, having been captured at Galveston, January 1, 1863:—

Colonel J. S. Burrell.
Surgeon Arial J. Cummings.
Captain George Sherrove.
First Lieutenant W. H. Cowdin.
Second Lieutenant D. F. Eddy, Co. D.
Second Lieutenant B. F. Stowell, Co. E.
Captain A. N. Proctor.
Second Lieutenant T. H. Newcomb, Co.
Captain Cyrus Savage.
First Lieutenant S. F. White.
Second Lieutenant B. F. Bartlett, Co. I.
Captain G. P. Davis, Co. K, and Second Lieutenant A. L. Gould, Co. H, are in New Orleans on detached service.

The regiment musters about eight hundred men, and since leaving Massachusetts has had four killed and twenty-one wounded. Detachments of the regiment have taken active part in engagements at Galveston, January 1; Lafourche Crossing, La., June 21; Brashear City, June 23; assault on Port Hudson, June 14. Twenty-seven men have died of disease, three hundred and eleven have been taken prisoners, three hundred of whom have been paroled, the balance are still in the hands of the enemy. Twenty men were left in Louisiana sick and on detached service in various artillery batteries.

GENERAL WARD BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

General Ward B. Burnett has established his headquarters at 453 Broadway, and designs to commence vigorously to recruit at those quarters to fill up his brigade. The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Eleventh and Thirty-seventh regiments of New York State Volunteers comprise a part of his command, and all persons desirous of serving their country under the command of the old veteran will do well to call on the General and associate themselves with a commander who well understands how to lead and to command. General Burnett will have the the facilities to offer the highest bounties and have them promptly paid. The officers associated with him have all seen service in the field, and promotions from the ranks are assured to all whose merits deserve recognition. Captain Charles Rogers, late Excelsior Brigade, is recruiting for the Thirty-seventh Irish Rifles.

The Turf.

Two fast horses trot a match for one thousand dollars this afternoon at the Union Course.

DEPUTATIONS FROM WESTERN BOARDS OF TRADE IN CANADA.—The deputations from the Boards of Trade of Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee arrived in this city at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. They are accompanied by a number of gentlemen and ladies, making a numerous party. About noon his Worship, Mayor Beaudry, Henry Lyman, Esq., Vice President Montreal Board of Trade, and Robert Esdaile, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange, waited upon the deputations at their hotels, and, welcoming them to this city, invited them to visit the Corn Exchange and Merchants' Exchange. At one o'clock a number of our most distinguished merchants assembled at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Exchange Buildings, when addresses were made by several speakers, among them members of the deputations, on the subject of communication between the Great West and the seaboard. The importance of the Canadian route was dwelt on particularly. Several members of the Board of Trade were present, among whom were Hon. John Young, Mr. Ira Gould, &c. The Western gentlemen were then conducted to the City Hall, the Victoria Bridge, to the centre of which they walked, and expressed great admiration of the massive structure and fine view of the city from that point. The deputations will leave for Portland this morning, by special train, at eight o'clock.—*Montreal Herald, August 6.*

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Clearing Out of the Rebels West of the Mississippi—Union Expeditions Into Arkansas—River Guerillas, &c.

CAIRO, Ill, August 8, 1863.

All the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will soon be cleared of every organized rebel force. General Davidson is marching down the centre of Arkansas, and in several little affairs with the enemy has been entirely successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach.

Another expedition is on the point of starting into this Western country, which will help to complete the work of crushing the rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present. But it cannot be long before the entire extent of territory will be under undisputed Union control.

The "Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta" Appeal urges guerilla operations on the Mississippi river, and says a systematic plan of operations on the banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to cripple Grant. It wants to see travellers on the Father of Waters bushwacked from every canebrake and bluff below Memphis.

General Tuttle passed through yesterday on his way to Iowa.

Mr. E. L. Maynard's Despatch.

HELENA, Ark., July 31, 1863.

HELENA AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Helena presents just at the present time a decided military appearance, the place having been reinforced by an arrival of several thousand of the veteran troops who fought so gallantly at the last great contest before the rebel stronghold, Vicksburg.

THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

look remarkably well, considering the great hardships they have been obliged to encounter for so many months; yet there is in many of the regiments a great deal of sickness, but no doubt the sick will fast recover, now that they have got off from the poisonous Yazoo river, where many of the regiments have been encamped for several weeks past. After a little rest, when the soldiers have recovered from the effects of the recent campaigns in which they have been engaged, they will be ready to take up a line of march in pursuit of the rebels who still linger in their beloved Arkansas.

For several days past a large portion of our force has been engaged in reconnoitering the enemy's country.

COLONEL POWELL CLAYTON,

in command of a force of infantry and cavalry of several thousand, has just returned to Helena, having gone as far as the Languille river, but did not succeed in meeting the enemy. They, having heard of his coming, thought discretion the better part of valor, and retired to parts unknown. As this was nothing more than a reconnoissance, the Colonel did not go in pursuit of them. The result of this reconnoissance is, I understand, very satisfactory to the authorities, they having come into possession of some valuable information in regard to the enemy's future movements.

GENERAL RICE'S BRIGADE.

A portion of this brigade started yesterday morning, and will be gone several days, probably to look after the enemy in the vicinity of Jacksonport.

These reconnoitering parties are preliminary, undoubtedly, to some grand movement which we intend making into the enemy's country in pursuit of General Price.

THE GUERILLAS—JUDGE M'KIEL.

The guerillas, who, for some cause or other, have been exceedingly quiet, have again commenced operations. A few nights ago a number of these desperadoes came and took away from his residence Judge McKiel, for the purpose of hanging him, they said. The Judge is distinguished throughout the State for his Unionism, having advocated Union doctrines for years. He always carries the constitution of the United States with him, in his pocket, and argues with his secession friends therefrom. Although the Judge has resided on his plantation since the commencement of the rebellion, he has repeatedly been threatened that if he did not desist from his course his life would be in danger. He heeded them not, but continued to talk of the constitution and the Union. Finally, it would seem, they have carried their threat into execution. Great fears are felt for the Judge's safety. The authorities have in their possession three persons, who will be retained as hostages for the Judge's safety and return home.

The gunboat Covington, Captain Lord, started up the river yesterday with several companies of infantry, for the purpose of breaking up a camp of guerillas said to have been there for a short time. Major Van Beck, of the Thirty-third Missouri regiment, started on the steamer Hamilton Bell for Madison, a small town on the St. Francis river, in charge of several companies of men, for the same purpose.

CONTRABANDS.

Since the occupation of Helena by our army, over twelve months ago, thousands of contrabands of both sexes, of all ages and sizes, have deserted their masters and plantation homes, and sought refuge within our lines. For several months past the emigration has been so great that everything in shape of a house, from the splendid mansion of the rich secessionist down to the lowest hovel, has been literally jammed with men, women and children. The same may be said of the several churches of the town. Those residing in churches, many of them being situated in close proximity to many of the business houses, have become a perfect nuisance to the townspeople generally (more especially to the immediate residents, among whom are many military gentlemen and their families) by the extreme filthy condition in which they keep things generally.

Instead of the superintendent of the contrabands at this place erecting suitable buildings, as they have at other military posts, and making their present habitations only a temporary thing, he has allowed them to remain for months in their present filthy condition. After the warm weather set in it became evident that unless these contrabands were removed to different quarters some terrible malady would break out among them, endangering alike the lives of all, not only the lives of the contrabands, but of our own soldiers and citizens. As no suitable arrangement was offered here whereby they could live comfortably, Col. Rice wisely resolved to send them up the river; consequently he issued his order on Monday last to this effect: that all unemployed colored persons residing in the city of Helena should prepare to embark as soon as Saturday next, on a steamer furnished by the government, for St. Louis. The steamer Prima Donna sailed yesterday with five hundred, mostly women and children. Another will probably go to-day with as many more. It is estimated that we have of women and children alone about two thousand five hundred. Most of the unemployed contrabands are willing and want to go up the river ("to de Norf," as they express themselves), but many will be compelled to be actually driven away. The thanks of the entire community (officers, soldiers and citizens) are tendered to Colonel Rice for this wise and humane order, which is equally beneficial to all parties interested. At St. Louis, I am informed, the military authorities have ample accommodations for all contrabands who are sent to that place from the different military posts. As long as government has to support them they certainly will be much better off in the hands of competent men detailed for that express purpose by the military authorities.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL ROSS.

General Ross, of whom your readers have often heard before in connection with military affairs, has tendered his resignation to the government, and it has been accepted.

Ever since the General has been in this department marked ability has characterized all his military movements. It was to be hoped that our government might have retained in its service until the close of the rebellion such an experienced and skilful officer as General Ross has proved himself to be.

The General will leave for Illinois on Monday next. Who his successor is I have not been informed.

THE WEATHER

for the last week has been delightful. The oldest inhabitant informs me that he has never seen such cool weather for this season of the year in thirty years.

Our Cairo Correspondence.

CAIRO, Ill., August 3, 1863.

GUERILLA MOVEMENTS.

From Memphis I learn that Richardson, Biffles and Forrest, the chiefs of the guerilla bands, had made arrangements for the union of their forces somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson or Lexington, according to circumstances. The movements of these guerillas are of special interest to the people of West Tennessee, and we are gratified to believe that the period of their wicked career is of short duration.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR OF SECESSIA.

The editor of the Memphis *Bulletin* has, within a day or two, seen and conversed with a number of gentlemen representing nearly all the secession States. He thus details their sayings:—

Several of those with whom we conversed had been engaged in the military service of the confederacy for more than two years, thus proving how sanguine were their hopes of establishing the independence of the Confederate States. But recent events have dissipated those hopes like mist before the morning sun.

One of the gentlemen with whom we conversed was from Georgia, and had been one of the first to take up arms in behalf of what he deemed the sacred rights of the South. He now frankly acknowledges that he acted more from impulse than from mature judgment. He acknowledges that he was mistaken in another important particular—that was, he had underestimated the character and feelings of the people of the North, while he had overestimated the prowess and abilities of the people of the South. When the question of secession was brought prominently before the people, on the election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, a current of excitement swept over the country with irresistible force, carrying everything before it. Those who still felt a lingering love for the old Union were, for the moment, overwhelmed by the irresistible tide of popular opinion, and those who remained calm enough amidst the storm of warring elements to give reasonable advice were, for the most part, wanting in the moral courage to offer their counsels to the people.

To this lingering veneration for the old government the gentleman attributes the general feeling for a restoration, which is gaining so rapidly among the people of the seceded States. Nor is this all. They (the people of the South) have measured their strength with the power of this government, and have found themselves wanting in so many things essential to success against a great Power that many persons who twelve months ago reprobated the idea of restoration with most bitter indignation are now ready and waiting for some proposals from the government looking to a restoration of the Union, as being the best and only way of alleviating the distress of the people.

In the opinion of our informant, the time for deluding the people by boastful claims of rebel victories is past. It is hard to make them believe the reports which are daily circulated by the newspaper press of victories achieved by Southern arms. They have claimed so often before without any foundation in fact that the people are slow to credit the reports. They have seen State after State overrun by the Union armies. They have seen stronghold after stronghold yield to the prowess of federal arms, until they are perfectly disheartened. So long as Vicksburg held out there was hope, for they regarded it as impregnable; but when the news of its fall became known the people at once gave up all hope of final success. Nor was this feeling confined alone to the citizens. It was shared by the armies of the confederacy. The veterans who had fought the advancing Unionists at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Stone river, and had seen all their efforts prove to be vain, at once became disheartened when they learned that the last stronghold that united the East and West, like its predecessors on the banks of the Mississippi, had yielded to the irresistible force of Union arms. When the brave men who had contended so long for the South saw the Union army advancing on all sides, carrying victory in their tread; when they saw the Mississippi opened, Rosecrans on the banks of the Tennessee, Lee hurled with the bleeding fragments of his army from the plains of Pennsylvania, while Gillmore was thundering at the gates of Charleston, their hopes were all crushed, their martial spirit was extinguished, and to-day the vast majority of the rebel army is broken and spiritless.

These events, continued our informer, have brought the people, both citizens and soldiers, to reflect calmly upon the present aspect of our political affairs. Patriotic men, who were the most ardent supporters of the Southern cause, began to see the terrible error into which they had fallen, and are now willing to acknowledge that error, as he has done, and are now willing to do all that yet remains in their power to correct the political mistake which they acknowledge to have made. It is useless to disguise the fact that the people of the South are earnestly anxious that the United States should make some proposals of peace, on the basis of a restoration of the Union. Nor will they be guided by the opinions, views or feelings of those who have led them astray. The newspapers do not represent the sentiments of the masses of the South. On the contrary, they (the newspapers) are ignored and their sentiments cursed by a large proportion of the people. Our informant has travelled through Alabama, Georgia and Western North Carolina, and has come to the deliberate conclusion that the people are ripe for a restoration of the Union on anything like an honorable basis.

The army is wearied and worn. The men are disheartened and deserting by the scores. The conscription laws are ineffective where there is not a force to enforce their provisions. The people are tired out with the contest. They feel that they have been mistaken in their views, and the best thing they can make of a bad undertaking is to return to their allegiance and duty, and thus relieve their country as far as possible from the terrible calamities under which she is at present suffering.

Mr. Hinds, the gentleman from whom we obtained these interesting details of the feeling existing among the people, declares his purpose to abandon forever the fortunes of a rebellion whose cause he had at first so ardently espoused through patriotic though mistaken motives. Such are the feelings and views of the people of the rebel States. These statements of Mr. Hinds coincide with those of a considerable number of others with whom we conversed on the subject. We have also received a letter from a correspondent at Vicksburg who has quit the rebel service. We subjoin this letter, in order that the statements of Mr. Hinds may not appear to be overdrawn:—

VICKSBURG, July 21, 1863.

I take this opportunity to inform you that I deserted the rebel army at Charleston, S. C., not long since, and I have joined the Union army. The men in the rebel army at Charleston desired me to inform your paper that if General Beauregard does not surrender Charleston to the Union army in twenty-five days that they (the men) would shoot him, together with all the officers in command. They give as their reason for this that they don't want to fight any longer for the South, because President Lincoln gave the South ninety days to come back into the Union, when they should have their rights in the Union, and all their slaves too, if they would come back to the Union; but if they didn't come back in ninety days they should lose their slaves. The slaves were a great help to the South, and the President thought to deprive them of that help; so he would take the slaves away from the South.

But Jeff. Davis and Beauregard would not listen to President Lincoln when he proposed to them to come back, and they are the cause of the South's losing all her slave property. General Beauregard had better look out for himself, and Jeff. Davis had better stop fighting against the Union men and accept their offer. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN MASON.

There are others besides Mr. Mason who now condemn the secessionists for the loss of their property, which they might now be enjoying in peace and quietude if they had not been dragged into an unnatural contest by such demagogues as Yancey, Davis, Rhett and their associates.

BLOODY ORDER OF RICHARDSON.

People talk of the outrages committed by our officers in enforcing the conscription. They know nothing—absolutely nothing—of what they speak. It is only in the South that the conscripts appreciate cruelty. There they are taught it by a sad experience. And yet they talk of liberty in Secessia. What liberty have these people? The liberty to be shot down like dogs; of being barricaded in their own houses and burned to death. Such is the sweet boon to those who do not feel willing to leave their families and take up arms against the best country that the light of the sun ever fell upon. This is such liberty as the hungry wolves grant the gentle lamb, the kite gives the cooing dove.

I find in the Memphis *Bulletin* of recent date the following general order, read to his brigade by the acting adjutant general of the demoniac rebel guerilla Richardson. Let the friends of Southern liberty read:—

1. Every man of this command is expected strictly to obey all orders which the commanding general may deem necessary for discipline or for the success of the cause in which we are engaged.

2. Commanders of companies are hereby ordered to make a detail from their respective companies for the purpose of enforcing the conscript laws passed by the Confederate States Congress. * * * These details shall be empowered, and they are hereby ordered, to rigidly enforce the laws of the Confederate States.

3. Every white man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the district of West Tennessee, is hereby ordered to report immediately at such places of rendezvous as may hereafter be designated. Commanding officers of companies are hereby ordered to strictly enforce this order. The following rules of procedure are given for the government of company officers and privates who may be engaged in the execution of section three of these orders:—

If a man should absent himself from his home to avoid this order, burn his house and other property, except such as may be useful to this command.

If a man is found to resist the execution, by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him lying.

If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire and guard it, in order that the recusant may not get out.

Satan himself could not have invented a more consummate, Satanic piece of villany and torture than the above. What will Western Tennesseeans think of the liberty-loving rulers of their confederacy after such an exhibition as this?

An Important Decision as to Jurisdiction in Case of Personal Torts or Injuries to the Person.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Monell.

AUG. 8.—*Annie McIvor vs. John H. Mccabe.*—At the time of the argument of the motion in which this decision is given we noticed the peculiarities of the case, which was an action for slander and false imprisonment brought against the defendant, who is a merchant doing business here and residing in Jersey City, and who, as stated, was a class leader in the Hedding Methodist church in Jersey City, where he is alleged to have seduced the plaintiff and afterwards had her arrested on a charge of arson, of which she was acquitted; hence this action for false imprisonment. There was an order of arrest granted holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $3,000. Defendant now moves to vacate the order of arrest on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction over the person, that the cause of action was local, the imprisonment of the plaintiff having taken place in Jersey City, where the parties resided, and where the alleged act of arson occurred, and that the courts of that place were the only authorities that could take cognizance of the suit. Defendant's counsel cited several authorities in support of their motion, and relied principally upon the celebrated California case of Moloney vs. Dows, tried in the Common Pleas of this city, before Judge Daly, in the March term of 1859, which was an action brought against Dows for false imprisonment, he being treasurer of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, who had organized themselves into a body for the protection of life and property during the reign of terror in that city in 1856, and by them Moloney was arrested and forcibly put on board a steamer for New York. He subsequently found Dows stopping transiently at New York, and he commenced his action. On the trial Judge Daly non-suited the plaintiff, holding "that the courts of one State or country have no jurisdiction of actions between citizens of another State for purely personal torts committed within the jurisdiction of another State." Since this decision there has been a difference of opinion between the members of the legal fraternity as to its soundness, and they have looked forward with some interest to the decision in the present case, in which Judge Monell holds contrary to Judge Daly, and decides that an action for personal injuries is of a transitory nature and can be brought wherever the defendant may be found, and therefore denies the present motion to vacate the order of arrest, with $10 costs. Huntley and White for motion. James and Dunphy in opposition.

The Sales of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1863.

The sales of five-twenties on Saturday amounted to $750,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 25.

ARRESTS BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF BALTIMORE.—During the month of July arrests were made of three hundred and sixty-one persons on various charges by the military authorities. Of the number three hundred and seventeen took the oath and were released; five were sent to Fort McHenry, three to Washington for the action of the authorities there, eleven to the North, six across the lines, and the remaining nineteen were held for a further examination.

A Bad Breath—The Greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Miller's 50c. Hair Dye is the Best, cheapest and most natural. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot, 56 Dey street.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 371—August 8, 1863.
35, 47, 74, 3, 51, 11, 30, 29, 71, 20, 1, 9, 31, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 425—August 8, 1863.
35, 60, 33, 55, 47, 3, 56, 59, 30, 29, 62, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 371—August 8, 1863.
9, 45, 35, 56, 75, 40, 66, 1, 10, 37, 78, 67.
CLASS 332—August 8, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Drawings of the Library Association Company Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 347—August 8, 1863.
33, 40, 74, 58, 55, 42, 27, 25, 45, 14, 16.
CLASS 348—August 8, 1863.
54, 37, 73, 41, 28, 35, 74, 17, 50, 36, 64, 51, 19.
Circulars sent by addressing
FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, Room No. 1, N. Y.

12 Cartes de Visite, $1—The Best that can be produced. Proof shown when required.
PERCIVAL, successor to Kertson, 142 Chatham street.

Meeting of Steam Engine Company.—At the regular monthly meeting of Empire Steam Engine Company No. 42, held on the evening of Monday, August 3, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the members of this company, having learned with regret of the decease of Wm. H. Finch, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, at Port Hudson, La., and who for many years was a member of this company; and

Whereas, his long and tried services with us render it becoming to offer a tribute to his memory;

Resolved, That the members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 are deeply impressed with the loss of our late much esteemed associate, who while connected with us was ever ready to undergo any sacrifice for the advancement of our company, and who, while serving in the ranks of our brave volunteers for the defence of the Union, evinced the same devotion to the cause that has always characterized him.

Resolved, That we sincerely extend our condolence to the afflicted widow and family in this their sad bereavement, earnestly commending them to the "Great Ruler of all things," who will be their father forever, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the New York Leader, Mercury and Herald.

GILBERT J. ORR, Chairman.
EDWARD F. BRENNAN, Secretary.

Iron Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Mattracks, Umbrella Stands, &c.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Army and Navy Officers and Men, and the sons of Eden, get their Photographs taken at HOLMES' Gallery, 395 Broadway.

Fare Reduced.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will sell through tickets from New York to Chicago at a reduction of $5 35, making the fare but $19 in first class cars. Passengers by this route will save sixty miles distance and two hours time. For through tickets and further information apply at the company's office, 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co., Radical Cure Truss office, only at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. Silk Elastic Goods, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl for, preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. All druggists and 453 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, pimples and freckles, may be easily procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO. and all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh Bros., corner of Broadway and Ann street, under Barnum's Museum. No connection with any other truss office of same name. Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages and Silk Elastic Belts. A female attendant.

Married.

HIGGINS—REILY.—On Sunday, August 9, by the Rev. Father O'Beirne, Mr. WILLIAM HIGGINS to Miss BRIDGET REILY, all of Whitestone, Long Island.

Illinois and Kerry (Ireland) papers please copy.

PERSHALL—DECKER.—On Thursday, August 6, at the residence of the bride's father, DAVID B. PERSHALL, of New York, to ELLA L. DECKER, of Walden, Orange County.

Died.

ABBOTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, August 9, WILLIAM ABBOTT, of No. 239 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, in the 25th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ALBERTS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, August 9, HENRY, son of John R. and Catharine Alberts, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from No. 140 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

AUSTIN.—On Sunday, August 9, MARY, widow of James Austin, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Henry, No. 81 Devoe street, Brooklyn, E. D.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, August 9, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK HENRY BROWNE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Typographical Union and of Empire Lodge No. 63, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

The members of the New York Typographical Union No. 6 are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased as above.

H. M. FAILING, President.

R. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

BONNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 7, DRAKE SUSANNA, wife of Isaac Bonnett, in the 76th year of her age.

BRANNIGAN.—On Saturday, August 8, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET BRANNIGAN, widow of John Brannigan, a native of the county Louth, parish of Munsterboyce, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James, John and Patrick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 222 East Nineteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BOORUM.—On Sunday, August 9, Mrs. SUSAN M. BOORUM, relict of Richard Boorum.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 229 West Twenty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRYSON.—On Sunday, August 9, Mrs. PATRICK BRYSON, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 35 years.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 62 East Baltic street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, to St. Paul's church, where a mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Flatbush Cemetery. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John Quinn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

BEVANS.—On Sunday, August 9, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, only son of Owen and Julia T. Bevans, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days.

Dearest Thomas, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of his parents, also those of his grandfather, Christopher Donleavy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 35 Willett street.

BUCKBEE.—On Sunday, August 9, at his late residence, No. 9 Albion place, Fourth street near Second avenue, EDWIN ALANSON BUCKBEE, only son of Mary and the late Alanson K. Buckbee.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BONNER.—On Sunday afternoon, August 9, GRACE, daughter of Robert and Maria Bonner, aged 22 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from her father's residence, 322 East Twenty-fourth street.

BROWNING.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, August 9, BULL STEPHEN BROWNING, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence.

Dublin papers please copy.

BILLINGS.—On Sunday, August 9, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL J. BILLINGS, aged 41 years.

Boston papers please copy.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday, August 8, ELLA LOUISA, only daughter of G. P. and Josephine Benjamin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Secor, No. 146 East Houston street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—On Sunday, August 9, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK HENRY BROWN, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Typographical Union and of Empire Lodge No. 63, I. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 89 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Sunday morning, August 9, of congestion of the brain, EVELINE, youngest daughter of Julius and Lydia Brown, aged 15 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 75 Summit street, South Brooklyn.

COMPTON.—On Sunday morning, August 9, LILA V., only and beloved daughter of Joseph and Mary Compton, aged 23 months and 5 days.

Sleep, little baby, sleep,
Not in thy cradle bed—
Not on thy mother's breast
Henceforth shall be thy rest;
But with the quiet dead.

Her remains will be taken to Perth Amboy for interment.

Perth Amboy papers please copy.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, August 9, MARY CONNELL, daughter of John and Ann Connell, in the 21th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 54 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FLANDRAU.—After a long and severe illness, MARY FLANDRAU, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at New Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

GALLAGHER.—On Sunday, August 9, EDWARD, only son of James J. and Jennie W. Gallagher, aged 1 year, 10 months and 1 day.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from 647 East Sixteenth street.

GRATTAN.—Suddenly, in Port Jervis, N. Y., on Friday morning, August 8, WILLIAM S. GRATTAN, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

HARTNEDY.—On Saturday, August 8, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Cornelius Hartnedy, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 355 Cherry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HUNT.—At Guttenburg, N. J., on Saturday morning, August 8, after a short illness, ELLEN HUNT, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 7, at his residence, Bergen street, corner of Fourth avenue, after a short illness, WILLIAM HARPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at half past eight o'clock. A requiem mass will be offered in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise street, at nine o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

JONES.—Of diptheria, on Sunday, August 9, SUSANNA ROSE, daughter of Owen and Jessie Jones, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 66 President street, South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery for interment.

KEANE.—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, August 9, THOMAS KEANE, a native of the parish of Ballinadee, county Cork, Ireland, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 35 West street, notice of which will be given in Tuesday's papers.

KILLEN.—On Saturday, August 8, JOHN KILLEN, a native of Neaghea, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 30 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 148 Sullivan street.

LOWE.—On Sunday, August 9, HENRIETTA LOWE, wife of Joseph Lowe, aged 21 years and 2 months.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 39½ North Second street, Williamsburg, L. I.

LOFTUS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 8, LARKIN LOFTUS, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon. The remains will be taken from the Church of St. Joseph, Greenpoint, at two P. M.

McCABE.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, August 8, of cholera infantum, FRANCIS A., only son of Francis and Mary E. McCabe, of this city, aged 1 month and 8 days.

McCORMACK.—On Saturday, August 8, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH McCORMACK, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Egan, No. 512 West Forty-second street, near Tenth avenue.

MATTHEWS.—On Sunday, August 9, of consumption, FANNY MATILDA, wife of John E. Matthews, in the 35th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MAYNARD.—On Saturday, August 8, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of the late Jos. P. Maynard, of Antigua, W. I., aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Jaggard, 84 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Sunday afternoon, August 9, at four o'clock, JAMES P., the beloved and only child of Patrick J. and Margaret McLaughlin, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 279 West Forty second street.

MORRO.—On Sunday morning, August 9, CLARA FREDERICA MORRO, only child of August and Sarah Morro, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family, and those of Mrs. Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 141 East Thirty-first street.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 8, MICHAEL NEWMAN, a native of Edgeworthstown, county Longford, Ireland, aged 40 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of the family, 148 Court street, Brooklyn. The friends and relatives, and also the members of the Emmit Benevolent Society, and Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 8, and members of the Empire Engine Company No. 19, and the Fire Department of the Western district, Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OLIVER.—On Sunday morning, August 9, LOUISA W., wife of Joseph Oliver, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Francis S. Miner and Wm. P. Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from her late residence, 170 West Twenty-fourth street.

PURDY.—Killed, at Port Hudson, on Friday, June 26, Captain CHARLES ROBERTSON PURDY, eldest son of the late Samuel G. Purdy, of this city.

RICHARDSON.—On Friday, August 7, SARAH, the beloved wife of Thomas Richardson.

SCHEITLIN.—On Friday evening, August 7, ALICE, youngest daughter of Edward and Jenny Scheitlin, aged 2 months and 8 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday, August 9.

SNOOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, August 9, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, only child of John A. and Minnie B. Snooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 26 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STOKES.—On Sunday, August 9, JAMES STOKES, son of John and Isabella Stokes, aged 10 months and 24 days, of cholera infantum.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 83 Cliff street.

STRATTON.—On Sunday, August 9, of consumption, ALEXANDER H. STRATTON, in the 42d year of his age, formerly a member of Company C, Wilson's Zouaves.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. House, No. 38 North Moore street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 8, CATHARINE ANN TALMAN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, 344 Pacific street.

WEST.—On Saturday evening, August 8, after a short illness, Mrs. LYDIA WEST, aged 57 years.

Dearest mother thou hast left me,
And thy loss I deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft me,
He can all my sorrows heal.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 148 Orchard street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 8, DOUGLAS WILLIAMSON, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 27 Clarke street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITE.—On Sunday, August 9, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM WHITE, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 508 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

California papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES—OF superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the United States army; Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale exclusively by BECKEL BROTHERS, Opticians, 197 Broadway.

A PERMANENT AND SPEEDY CURE FOR HEADache, toothache, neuralgia and catarrh. Use WOLCOTT'S Instant Pain Annihilator. Small bottles 25 cents; pints $1. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE,
OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at his Consulting Rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL CASES.—PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Stone in the Bladder, &c.; Deformities of the Eyes, Nose and Face treated by Dr. H. A. DANIELS, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, 221 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

MAYORS' OFFICE, NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—Proclamation.—I, George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New York, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, this day approved by me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the late Colonel H. T. O'Brien, of the James T. Brady regiment, 11th N. Y. S. V., who was killed on the 14th inst., while engaged in assisting the civil authorities to quell the recent riot. This amount is to be paid on the certificate of the Judge or Judges before whom the conviction or convictions shall be had, and is in addition to the reward offered on behalf of the city in my general proclamation of the 22d instant.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO LACE all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New York.

SILK VELVETS.—We have imported this season the most complete assortment of colored Silk Velvets ever brought to this market. Millinery goods houses, flower manufacturers, bonnet box makers, &c., will find everything suited to their several requirements.
We will wholesale them at the lowest possible prices for cash.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Corner Canal and Mercer streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO GO TRAVELLING with a family, to mind children; can speak three languages, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Call at 172 Elizabeth st., in the store, between 10 and 4 o'clock, for three days.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR PASTRY cook by a respectable woman, who has had considerable experience; first class reference. Call for two days at 131 West 32d st. Boarding house, hotel or country preferred.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to city or country. She wishes to take her little girl, six years old, with her. Good references. Can be seen for two days at 79 Powers st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION to cook and assist in washing. Good city reference. No objection to the country. Call at 137 East 33d st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS WISHES EMPLOYMENT to go out by the day; is fully competent to do all kinds of work; has the best of city reference. Call on or address Laundress, 119½ 20th st., one door east of 3d ave.; prices moderate.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO GO TO California or Australia with a family; would wait on a lady or take care of children. Has the best of city reference. Call at 567 3d ave., between 39th and 40th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR GENERAL housework, by a neat, industrious girl; is capable, obliging and willing; a superior washer and ironer, economical and trusty; best of references given. Call at 121 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. City or country.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION, IN THE city or country, as laundress or to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; wages $8. Call at 203 East 13th st., top floor, back room.

A NICE ENGLISH GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do the work of a small family; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at 239 Elizabeth st., near Houston. No calls out of town need apply.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES A SITUATION as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for a good many years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 245½ Bleecker st., near Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; no objection to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Good city references. Call at 153 37th st., corner of 2d av., second floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook; has good city reference. Call at 44 33d st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good city reference. Call at 104 Barrow st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at 115 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS excellent pastry and meat cook; best city reference. Call at 135 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th aves., front basement.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework. Inquire at 72 Duffield st.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call from 9 till 4 o'clock, at 46 Grand st. Reference if required. No objection to go in the country.

A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE DAY or week to sew, or would accept a permanent situation if a desirable one presented itself. Can be seen at 69 East Houston st., in the store.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and to take care of children; can cut and fit dresses, and is kind and affectionate to children; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen till Tuesday at 186 8th ave., first floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is obliging and fond of children. Best of city references given. Call at 78 Madison av., between 28th and 29th sts.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AN EXCELLENT COOK, wants a situation in a family; has no objection to do part of the washing. Best of city references given. Call at 69 East Houston st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Call at 37 Amity st., South Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Good city references.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS first rate cook, splendid baker and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 232 Division st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, in a small private family; good reference. Call in the baker's store, corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in city or country, as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business well; is willing and obliging. Call at 574 4th av.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, and to help with the washing and ironing. The best of references. Call at 160 23d st., between 1st and 2d aves., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at 111 Mulberry st., between Hester and Grand sts., second floor, room No. 1, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country. Best reference. Call at 135 Bowery, between Broome and Spring sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN a confectioner's store, saloon or hotel, or to assist in a bake house; has served her time in Dublin at the pastry cook business; would make herself most obliging. Call at the undertaker's, 47 Greenwich st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT TO WORK by the day or week. Call for two days at 354 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, WHO HAS HAD 15 YEARS PRACTICE in private families, wishes to engage with a family to go out by the day at 50c. a day; has the best of reference. Address English Seamstress, 239 Mulberry st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged American woman. Address Housekeeper, [illegible] East 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Best of city references. Call at 224 East 14th st., between 1st av. and av. A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do housework in a small private family; is only a few weeks from the old country; would be willing and obliging. Call at 211 West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman, to do general housework in a small genteel family. Call at 457 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, by a young girl lately landed; is a Protestant, and can be recommended; has lived in a [illegible] family in Ireland. Also wanted, a situation for her brother, a boy of fifteen. Apply at 228 East 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, NURSE or chambermaid; would take charge of a child; understands all kinds of plain sewing. Call at 72 Barrow st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH THE BEST of city references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, where she has been living for the last five years. 30 Great Jones st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION in a small family to do light housework and sewing. Call at 214 3d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small family for herself and child. Is willing to engage at reasonable wages to secure a good place either in the city or country. Address 33 Beach st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as plain cook, or to do general housework in a respectable family. Inquire for three days at 116 West 41st st., one door from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a respectable family; is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at 178 6th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle—six years best city reference. Can be seen for three days at 920 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 92 Perry st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation, in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference if required. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] ave., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, THE WASHING of a few gentlemen or family; send note or call at 120 East 30th st.; best of references given from those that she now washes for.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO ENDEAVORS TO please her employer, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wash and iron for a lady and child, or will go in the country, or travel with a lady; wages $7. Call at 193 East 21st st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; have no objection to go a short distance into the country; best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 123 Atlantic st., fifth door from Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do the housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 151 West 26th st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference given. Call at 10 Johnson st., between Prince and Gold sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days at 212 43d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DE 30 ANS, ANCIENNE INSTITUTRICE, fort bien recommandée, demande à entrer soit en ville, soit à la campagne, chez un monsieur veuf, avec ou sans enfants, ou dans une famille comme housekeeper ou dame de confiance. Elle peut enseigner le français et l'anglais. S'adresser au 173 [illegible] rue, entre la 2e et 3e avenue.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED, AT NO. 3 Clinton place. French preferred.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER Houses, &c., supplied with competent servants for the city and country; and all good servants suited in the best situations; extra cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, housework, &c., at the Institute, 149 Grand street.

AN ACTIVE, SMART SALESMAN WANTED—WELL acquainted with men's furnishing goods, to sell out doors on commission, for a first class shirt, collar and manufacturing house long established. Address, with necessary information and references, box 1,192 Post office.

ALL GOOD SERVANTS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS should apply immediately at HENDERSON'S Servants' office, No. 6 Court street, Brooklyn. Cooks, chambermaids, nurses, and to do general housework—all for excellent families, both in city and country. Highest wages, without delay.

COOK WANTED—SHE MUST UNDERSTAND COOKING well and be a first rate washer and ironer; no others need apply; a German preferred. Apply at 71 Hammond st., between Bleecker and 4th.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT, without children, to do all the work for a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Address for two days O. M., box 118 Herald office.

MILLINERS WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS and trimmers, in an up town establishment, where expert hands are necessary; state where last employed and salary expected. Address Milliner, box 4,842 New York Post office.

MILLINERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS bonnet trimmers, to whom the most liberal salaries and constant employment will be given. Apply on Monday 10th inst., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., to Mrs. Johnson, 358 and 360 Canal st.

SALESWOMEN.—WANTED, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, first rate saleswomen, for dress trimmings and ribbons, and for hosiery and gloves; one for small wares, and one as cashier; must be very accurate at figures; also two smart girls, about 20, to learn. Address or apply after 6 o'clock P. M. at Elger's, 880 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS saleswomen for the flower, feather, lace and straw goods departments. None but experienced parties need apply. Apply to Thomas & J. O. Johnson, 356 Canal street, corner Wooster.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A FOREIGN lady as teacher in his family; must be competent to finish off young ladies; duties light. Salary $350. The best reference required.
L. BRINNER, Prince Frederick, Calvert county, Md.

TWO GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRLS WANTED—One as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 231 West 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY FOREWOMAN. To one competent a good salary and permanent situation is offered. Address E. McC., Herald office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, RESIDING IN OR NEAR the city, towards the end of August or beginning of September. One who understands French preferred. Address or apply personally, between 4 and 5 o'clock P.M., at Dr. L. Elsberg's, 150 West 15th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of six; wages $6 a month. Call at 143 East 47th st.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND TO DO LIGHT CHAMBERWORK, a Protestant woman capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Apply at 42 Laight st., on Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS THOROUGH WAITRESS, for a first class private family on Brooklyn Heights. Must be of genteel appearance, fully experienced in the dining room and furnish first class references. Wages $9. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE, AN AMERICAN OR German girl, 15 or 16 years of age; must be tidy and of kind disposition. Apply for two days at 539 Broadway.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, TO DO THE housework of a small cottage in the country. Must be a good plain cook and come well recommended; or a man to take charge of a garden and his wife as cook, &c. English, German or colored. Address W. J., box 3,325 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 63 WEST [illegible] st.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN, IN A PERFUMERY and fancy store; one who speaks French and German preferred. Apply at Elly Zacharie & Co.'s, 210 Bowery.

WAITRESSES—WANTED, SIX SMART, TIDY WAITRESSES, for a first class hotel a short distance in the country. Wages $8 to $10 per month. Apply early at 167 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; Scotch, English or American preferred; none but Protestants need apply. Call at 58 West 23d st., on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE from the city during the warm weather. One competent and willing may address box 1,432 lower Post office, with name, residence and references.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Apply at 102 Sullivan st., between Spring and Prince.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY; ONE who understands her business and has good references. Apply at 23 Washington square, in the basement.

WANTED—SIX LADY WAITERS IN A LAGER BIER Saloon, at 438 Broadway. Call after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Reference required. Wages $5. Call at 107 East 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE IRONER AND WASHER, accustomed to hotel work; must be able to read writing. Apply at Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK, AT WILLARD & Jackson's oyster house, 552 Broadway. Apply this day.

WANTED—AN HONEST GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework, washing and ironing; references required. Call at 27 Bond st.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS OVAL TURNER WANTED—TO A competent hand good wages and steady employment given. Also a boy to learn. Apply at 62 West 13th st.

A CANDY CONFECTIONER WANTED—AT 360 6TH av. None but one who perfectly understands the business need apply.

COTTON PLANTER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED superintendent for a cotton plantation where free negroes only are employed; he must thoroughly understand the business and possess the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address, with full particulars, box 3,677 New York Post office.

CLOTH FINISHER, PRESSMAN AND HELPER wanted—At the [illegible] Print Works, 77 Murray st.

HATTERS WANTED—TWO OR THREE SILK FINISHERS, to work on fashionable hats. New York prices. Apply at 53 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
J. H. DEIGHAN.

PRESS TOOL MAKER WANTED—TO AN EXPERIENCED workman steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock to L. Sievers, 215 Pearl street, New York, or at Bishop's factory, Newark, New Jersey.

PAINTERS.—TWO GOOD PAINTERS, WHO ARE ALSO good kalsominers, wanted this morning at 77 Leonard st.

PATTERN MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS workman will find good work and the highest wages. Also, a boy wanted, 16 or 17 years old, to learn the trade. Apply to A. Brown, 127 Elm st., fourth floor.

TO BREWERS.—A PRACTICAL BREWER, WHO HAS seventeen years' experience in London and New York, wishes a situation. Address Brewer, care of Mr. Putnam, Herald office.

TO BAKERS.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE on bread; also, a third hand. Apply at 117 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH Colorist, just from the South and West, would like a situation. Address for a few days E. Spencer, No. 21 White st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS operating and printing desires a good steady situation; no objection to go to the country; the best of references given. Address for three days O. L., box 133 Herald office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A YOUNG MAN, who has served above two years at the trade, wishes to go under instructions for a year. Address A. S., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CARPET UPHOLSTERER, to go to a Western city; liberal wages paid to a competent man. Apply to Wm. B. Kendall, 51 Chambers st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, OF UNDOUBTED capability, who has had practical experience in the sinking of artesian wells. Apply to Harmony & Lopez, No. 7 Bowling Green.

WANTED—AN ADAMS POWER PRESSMAN. TO A first class competent hand (none others need apply) a permanent situation will be given. Address, with terms and references, Geo. C. Rand & Avery, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FOREMAN, IN A LUMBER or stone yard in the city or country, by a person of long experience in both those branches; his last business here was that of lumber superintendent. Address Lumber, box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD SILVER PLATE FURNISHERS. None but experienced hands need apply to E. V. Haughwout & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORKER, at O'Neil's carriage factory, corner of Grand av. and Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PENCIL CASE MAKER; ONE WHO understands making points. Apply to D. T. Warren & Co., No. 4 Maiden lane.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A PARCEL CONTAINING memorandum and delivery books. Also small Parcel of Worsted Work. Bring to 25 Harrison street.
EDWD. O. SELF.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, A black and white Setter Dog; had on a collar, with the words "D. S., 77 Gold street," on it. Whoever will return him to 77 Gold street will receive the above reward.

$20 REWARD.—DELIVERED BY MISTAKE FROM New Haven depot, on Saturday, August 1, a small Trunk, marked "E. A. T." The above reward will be paid by returning the same to Thos. Johnson, New Haven depot, Fourth avenue and Twenty seventh street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, between 7½ and 8 o'clock, a Gold Watch, with a gold mounted hair Chain, and a microscopic photograph attached, either on entering or while riding in a Twenty third street and Ninth avenue stage from Tiffany's to Twenty-ninth street. The above reward will be paid to the person delivering watch and chain at 58 Maiden lane.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ALL AGENTS AND SOLDIERS PRESENTED FREE with beautiful Watches who will sell our great new and double size Prize Packages; nothing like them, each containing one articles, writing materials, fancy goods, Yankee notions, rich jewelry, &c., worth many dollars, for only 25 cents. Our agents now make easily $15 per day. Each agent presented with a splendid watch, English movement and correct timekeeper, free. Send for our new circulars, containing extra premium inducements, free. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, N. Y., the original, largest and oldest prize package house in the world.

AGENTS WANTED AT $15 PER DAY.—WE WANT energetic and reliable canvassers for a genteel business, at a commission of from $5 to $15 per day; no humbug. Address C. M. Dunn & Co., publishers office, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., or 165 Reade st., N. Y.

A BOY WANTED—15 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A long established dry goods importing house. He must have a good education, be of German parents and reside with them. State age, whether just from school or where last employed and place of residence. Address in own handwriting, box 1,192 Post office.

A COLORED DRIVER WANTED—MUST BE WELL well recommended. Apply this day (Monday), at 760 Broadway, up stairs.

A FEW ABLE BODIED MEN WANTED—AS SUBSTITUTES. A good bounty given. Apply at No. 74 Grand street immediately.

A MAN WANTED—WHO IS CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of a lunch counter, and also to open oysters. I want it distinctly understood only those capable of doing the above need apply to L. W. Parkers, 563 6th ave.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO work in an office; good recommendations required. Apply at 815 Broadway, up stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M. this day.

BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE WANTED—to make himself generally useful, and one that has some knowledge in attending a bar; in a hotel preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at the Anson House, corner of Spring and Crosby sts.

BOY WANTED—IN A BOOK STORE; A STRONG, ACTIVE, intelligent boy, about 16 years of age. Apply at 20 Nassau st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON, acquainted with city business. References required. Apply to J. C. Hart, 20 Beekman street.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO IS HONEST, sober and industrious, and acquainted with the city retail and prescription business, may apply at 269 3d av., corner of 22d st.

DRY GOODS—WANTED, A GOOD SALESMAN; must be a German, who can speak English. No other need apply at 330 Grand st., Williamsburg.

THREE MONTHS' ADVANCE PAID TO SEAMEN, firemen, coal passers, landsmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boys, pay from $13 50 to $30 per month, in the navy. Also wanted, a few substitutes. Apply at 87 West street, corner of Albany, up stairs.
H. JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SERVICE, to enlist for the term of two years, 200 men of the different grades, viz: seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen, for the Pacific squadron. Apply at headquarters, United States Naval rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry street, near Franklin square.

WANTED—AT BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, NO. 320 Broadway, a porter who understands packing cloth and dry goods well and knows how to strap cases. Only such, who have been employed in a cloth or dry goods house in this capacity and can bring good reference from their last place need apply. Salary $8 a week.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GARDENER WITHOUT family; one who thoroughly understands his business can have a permanent situation and good wages. Apply to F. R. Myers, 528 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A LAD SIXTEEN TO eighteen years of age; a good writer and able to make mechanical drawings. Address, with references, Mechanics, box 2,363 Post office.

WANTED—A PORTER, IN A FLOUR STORE; ONE who has had some experience preferred. Apply at 10 South st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—AT BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, NO. 320 Broadway, a clerk, to examine cloth and doeskins. Only such as have been employed in that capacity in a cloth house and can bring good reference from their last place need apply. Salary $12 a week.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE, A YOUNG MAN, about eighteen years of age and acquainted with the business, can hear of a permanent situation by applying to Wm. H. Bow, 22 South st., corner of Coenties slip.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN MAN, TO WORK ON A farm near the city; must understand farming thoroughly. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at the office of Joshua Anderson, 44 Wall st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIQUOR SALESMAN, for a distillery; two young men for a publishing house, and a competent hardware salesman. Apply at 266 Broadway, Mercantile Employment Agency. Several other places now open. No commission in advance.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, AN experienced entry clerk. Address box 1,225 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE FANCY GOODS business. None but Israelites need inquire, at 223 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A tea store; German preferred; one who resides with his parents. Apply at 459 8th av., corner of 35th st.

WANTED—AT VAN DYKE'S HOTEL, 25 CATHARINE slip, two good waiters; also a coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, to go a short distance in the country; none but single men need apply.

WANTED—SEVERAL PLACES NOW OPEN FOR clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, &c. Apply at 131 Fulton street, Merchants' Clerks' Registry office. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856. A master's mate's position in the navy vacant.

WANTED—WAITERS IN A DINING SALOON. THOSE who understand the business and want work may apply at 515 Grand st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, FROM twenty to thirty-five years of age, with $600 capital, as partner in an established cash office business. Profits $2,000 per annum guaranteed. Satisfactory reasons given. Address George Hancock, New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A LIQUOR store; one with some knowledge of the business. Apply at 251 7th av.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA and Europe, a man as valet to go to Cuba, 3 porters for stores, 2 coachmen, 2 bakermen, 2 clerks. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—A CLERK, IN A GROCERY STORE; ONE who is acquainted with the business. Call at 148 Prince st., corner of Laurens st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE, and work in a grocery. Apply corner of Henry and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAMEN, ordinary seamen, landsmen and firemen, and coal heavers. Also wanted, six substitutes (aliens), for a regiment. Apply to-day at 67 West st., corner of Rector st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, a salesman for a wholesale drug business, a bookkeeper and salesman in a wholesale paper store, and many more places open for reliable persons. Apply by letter, with references, to A. C. Jones & Co., Directory office, 715 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART RESPECTABLE BARKEEPER, at 70 Howard street, with good reference. Call between 10 and 3 o'clock; good wages paid.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO WAIT ON TABLES, AT the dining saloon 101 Washington st., corner of Vesey.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, TO learn the restaurant business and to do the errands. Apply at the American Restaurant, corner of Broadway and [illegible].

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; he must be capable of waiting on tables, and, if necessary, to help at the lunch counter and open oysters. Only those competent need apply to L. W. Parkers, 563 6th ave.

WANTED—DOUBLE WAGES WILL BE PAID TO good Corkers and Tiers, to work at night from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. Apply to Taylor & Wilson, Soda Water Factory, 141 Franklin st.

WANTED—THREE WAITERS THAT UNDERSTAND carving. Apply at the dining saloon, 311 and 313 Spring st.

$1,000.—WANTED, A MAN TO TRAVEL FOR A first class house to buy produce; good real estate security given for the money; will pay a good salary. References required. Apply to J. P. TRAVER, 170 Chatham street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, TWENTY-FOUR YEARS old, a rapid accountant, speaking and writing French and German, and somewhat versed in Spanish, with considerable business experience, desires a situation at home or abroad, at a small salary; is active, energetic and a hard worker. Address for one week R. P., box 117 Herald office.

A TRAVELLING AGENCY WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man, who has travelled in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Montreal, for the last ten years, in that capacity to sell goods of any description by sample, in the above countries; can give references for character and respectability. Address P. B., box 115 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 17 years, as clerk in a dry goods or clothing store; understands either business. Address box 217 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETURNED VOLUNTEER, 23 years of age, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses. Any person requiring a man capable of performing the above work can receive good reference by addressing L. H., 165 East 22d st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, to drive a grocery wagon and make himself generally useful. Apply at 135 East 25th st., corner of 3d av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, good education and steady business habits, as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper, or any other situation where his services would earn a moderate remuneration. Best references given. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

TO GROCERS AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENTS.—An active and experienced young man wants a situation in the above line; can make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as to obtain employment; first class reference. Address P. B., 309 Fulton st., Brooklyn, or box 137 Herald office.

TO GROCERS AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG man wants a situation in a respectable house, either in the grocery or spirit store; has not been long in this country, but is anxious of getting something to do. Call at 309 Madison st., or address box 157 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS watchman in a livery stable or carriage manufactory. Address for two days H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, WHERE some writing and store work would be required. Satisfactory reference and security. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN, IN A LUMBER or stone yard in the city or country, by a person of long experience in both those branches; his last business here was that of lumber inspector. Address Lumber, box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SOBER, STEADY, single man, who can come well recommended from his last place, and is well acquainted with farming. Inquire at 348 Grand st.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHED Newspaper, Book, Stationery and Toy Store, doing a fine business, in one of the most principal thoroughfares in the city; a good Paper Route to go with the store; good reasons for selling out. For particulars call on A. S. HOPE, salesroom, Herald office, before 10 A. M.

A PROPRIETOR OF A WINE AND SEGAR STORE intends to retire by the 1st of October. He has obtained a competency and withdraws solely from a desire to revisit his country. A responsible party will receive prompt and confidential attention by addressing box No. 178 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND CONTENTS of an old established and well known Public House, with splendid barrooms and sitting rooms, part of which could be converted into an eating saloon. A large billiard saloon, six tables, and a Masonic lodge room are connected with the house.
W. H. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERY FOR SALE—PRICE $3,000. Terms easy. A most capital chance. Sickness the cause for selling. Apply at 71 Prince street, Brooklyn.

AN OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business. Will be sold cheap, as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply on the premises, 381½ Third avenue.

BAKERY, WITH FIVE YEARS' LEASE, FOR SALE.—Has been established ten years, doing a good business. Apply to RICHARD LEWIS, 351 Seventh avenue, between Twenty sixth and Twenty seventh streets.

BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN; FOUR marble bed tables; net profits $1,000 per year; must be sold, as owner cannot attend to it; terms easy; $250 cash only required. Apply to SIMONSON, Army Agent, 82 White street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST established in the city, and where a fair business can always be done. To a physician it offers rare inducements. For location and other particulars address or apply to Mr. L. F. WHEELER, 112 Cherry street.

DRUG STORE.—$250 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND fixtures of store 66 New Chambers street; excellent neighborhood. Apply between 7 and 10 A. M. at store, or 12 and 2 P. M. at 45 Sullivan street. T. F. BARNSWELL.

FOR SALE—A SODA WATER APPARATUS, IN GOOD order; also a new Covered wagon. Inquire at 312 Bergen street, near Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.
F. HOLEMANN.

FOR SALE—A PROPELLER TOWBOAT, SUITABLE for towing schooners, canal boats, &c. For particulars apply at the Continental Works, Greenpoint.
T. F. ROWLAND.

FOR SALE—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, 45 HORSE power, equal to new; will be sold at a sacrifice. Can be seen at Jerrold & McKenzie's boiler shop, Paterson. For particulars apply to A. ELVIN, 207 River street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, FITTED up in first class style, in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. Reason for selling, sickness of the owner. Apply at No. 9 James street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF DANIELS IMPROVED PLANERS, in perfect order; planes 22 in. in carriage of 17 feet; will be sold cheap, as we have no further use for it. Apply to E. H. PURDY & CO., 60 and 62 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GAS APPARATUS AND FIXTURES, all complete and in good order, suitable for a first class country residence; will be disposed of on reasonable terms, in consequence of not having any further use for it. For particulars apply at the Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FEED Store, for the last thirty years doing a good business; reason for selling out as the owner is going in another business. Apply at 44 Mott street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A MECHANICS' Boarding House; well located, and the cheapest rent in the city; is in successful operation. A good chance for any person wishing to engage in that kind of business. None but cash customers need apply to L. THOMPSON, 621 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, TWENTY horse power. Inquire for one week of ST. JOHN, Franklin street, New Haven depot, N. Y., or of F. N. GOVE, 19 Mangin street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP OF FOURTEEN years standing, doing a large business. Inquire at 39 Roosevelt street. Warranted no reason for selling other than retiring from business.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the old established Hardware and House Furnishing Store 217 Court street, corner of Sackett, together with lease to May 1, 1864. Terms made easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS GRAIN, HAY AND FRUIT Farm. 73 acres, good improvements; house contains 12 rooms; well timbered, fenced and watered; two valuable apple and peach orchards, and smaller fruits; near village and depot; 35 miles in New Jersey.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SODA WATER AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, containing all the apparatus for carrying on the business, with Horses and Wagon and a good stock on hand. The concern has been established for fifteen years, has a good patronage and is now doing a successful and lucrative business. Any person wishing to purchase who does not thoroughly understand the business will be instructed by the present proprietor gratis. A lease of the premises will be given on reasonable terms. Reason for selling declining health. Inquire at 60 Perry street.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED on one of the best corners down town; fair stock, long lease, low rent, doing a good business. Also a Boot and Shoe Store, $3.50. Apply at 119 Nassau street, room 12.

GROCERY STORE, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale cheap—Inquire corner Fourth and South Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, NO. 27 SEVENTY-Third street, especially adapted to a young married couple. The furniture was bought 3 months ago, from the best manufacturers in the city, and will be sold at a sacrifice. The neighborhood cannot be surpassed in regard to respectability, healthiness and beauty of scenery. The house is a modern three story high stoop, with all conveniences. Please call at or address a note to the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED SITTING Room and Bedroom, on second floor. Rent moderate. Apply at 253 Sixth avenue, near Seventeenth street.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, 250 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, in good order, at 15 cents per pound; 100 pounds [illegible], 50 pounds Agate. Also, a lot of Job Type, Chases, Gordon Press, &c. Apply to P. ZUKLER, 40 Fulton street.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, ONE FOLIO Post Cylinder Press and 12 inch Caloric Engine, nearly new. Inquire of MARTIN ENGLAND, 53 Beaver street, room 31, fourth floor.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—with lease of house, and stabling for five horses; rent cheap; the store will be sold separate if required. For particulars inquire of M. TULLY, at 31 Mulberry street, corner of Park street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE PLAIN GOLD RING, WITH THIS INSCRIPTION, "Remember mi madre," going from Twentieth to Sixteenth street, thence through Fifth avenue to Fifteenth street. A reward of $10 will be paid the finder (which is more than the intrinsic value of the ring) on delivering it at 32 East Twentieth street, New York.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE DOOR OF THE ST. Nicholas Hotel to an omnibus, and leaving said omnibus at Stewart's store, a dark leather oblong Pocketbook, containing $10 in greenbacks, $1 and $2 notes, and some $3 of postage currency. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Henry Dieckerhoff, at Stewart's store.

LOST—LEFT BEHIND, IN A SIXTH AVENUE CAR, on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, a black leather Box, containing a Flute. The finder would confer a great favor on the owner (who is a musician) by leaving it at 119 Laurens street, where a suitable reward will be paid, besides the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A LARGE WHITE POODLE Dog, with brown spots on his ears. A good reward will be paid on returning him or giving information of his whereabouts, by C. Schmidt, 12 Bayard street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, IN THE VICINITY OF Astor place, a roll of Greenbacks, in amount not far from $25 including one small bill on the Croton River Bank. A reward will be given on leaving the same with Thomas Cook, 15 Bleecker street, second door below Wooster.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER VESEY AND GREENWICH streets, on Saturday evening, a Roan Horse, with white spot on forehead and lump on right fore foot; number of cart 4,137. Whoever will return him to 76 Vesey or 76 Horatio street will receive a liberal reward.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED FOR twenty years in the foreign commission and shipping business, and having a large connection, foreign and domestic, wants a partner, active or silent, with $10,000 to invest in said business. Address Partner, box 2,926 Post office, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for making money is offered any respectable man with a small capital, in a pleasant business, paying a very large daily income. Apply immediately at 505 Broadway, room No. 8.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1863, NO. 22 WILLIAM street.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of Stebbins & Bloodgood, for the transaction of the Stock and Bond Commission business. The business of the late firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.
JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

$500.—AN ACTIVE INDUSTRIOUS MAN, WITH the above amount wanted, to join in the purchase and to conduct a pleasant paying business of six years' standing and fully established. Apply to SIMON BOLLIVAR, 65 Nassau street.

$5,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT IN cash can hear of a first class business opening, wherein his services and money can be used profitably and securely. The business will bear the strictest investigation. Has been established nearly two years. Address Stead, Herald office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, wanted, with this amount, in an established manufacturing house, realizing large profits; sales exclusively for cash; business increasing beyond present facilities makes it an opportunity seldom offered. For information address R. M., box 1,966 Post office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, Troy, the North and West, leave Chambers street at 7 and 10 A. M. and 3.15, 5 and 11 P. M., and on Sundays at 6.30 P. M., from Thirtieth street. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of WESTCOTT'S EXPRESS, in New York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road and to Saratoga Springs.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave Twenty-sixth street depot for Albany 10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls 8.15 A. M. and 5 P. M. [illegible] White Plains, 8.15 and 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.15, 5 and 6.15 P. M., from White street depot. For Williamsbridge, 8.15 (10 A. M.) 2.30, 4.15, 5, 6.15 and 11.20 P. M. For Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains 3 P. M. stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany 7.15 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, and Bedford. White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 5.15 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains. Croton Falls, 5 P. M., White Plains 6.00, 7.20 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. [illegible] Williamsbridge 6.30 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday excursion trains at half fare. For Croton Falls 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8.15, 10.30 A. M. 2.30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 5 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6.45, 10.25 A. M., 12.10, 3.10, 5.45 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST OF the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 neatly furnished, light, airy Rooms. A room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT NO. 19 ABINGDON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen, in suits or single, without board; terms moderate. Breakfast if desired. House first class, newly furnished throughout. Bleecker street stages and Eighth avenue cars pass the door.

A NEW COOL HOUSE—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with excellent Board, from $4 to $7 per week, families accordingly, at 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. Breakfast from six to nine. Dinner at 12½ and six o'clock.

AT 34 WEST FORTIETH STREET ARE A NICELY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, with Closets attached, to let, with Board; also two or three Bedrooms; house in front of the park; a desirable location.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOTELS and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LIVING IN A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, will let some nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board and every convenience. Apply at 53 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE FRONT ROOM TO let to a gentleman, with good table. Dinner at six. References exchanged. Call for one week at 183 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A PLAINLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDROOM and Pantry to let, with convenience for cooking, or with Board, in a small private family. Those wishing a pleasant home will please call at 252 Thirtieth street, third door west of Ninth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS house will accommodate a party of gentlemen with pleasant front Rooms on the second and third floor, with good Board and all the comforts of a home. Apply at 30 East Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO MAKE PERMANENT arrangements for his family for the winter, from October 1; a second floor, with all modern conveniences and a private table required. Location between Fourteenth and Thirty sixth streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, D. E. M., box 140 Herald office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, in a quiet respectable family. Rent $1 50 per week. Inquire at 160 Prince street.

AT 459 HUDSON STREET—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board. Reference required. Apply at No. 107 Waverley place, near Washington square.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, HAVING MORE ROOM than she requires, would let some furnished Rooms to a lady and gentleman, with or without Board for the lady; or would let them to single ladies or gentlemen. No. 3 Harrison street, three doors from Hudson.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a European family; French and German spoken in the house. Apply at 25 Cleaver place, between Degraw and Harrison streets, Brooklyn.

BOARD.—WE HAVE NOW READY TO RECEIVE Boarders a number of well recommended Boarding Houses and private families; also several Parlor Floors through, with private table. Terms reasonable. Foreign Registry Office, 60 Liberty street.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN, Room and Board in a private family, where there are no other boarders and the comforts of a pleasant home may be enjoyed. Address M. & N., box 130 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, BETWEEN Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth streets and Third and Sixth avenues; Parlor and Bedroom for lady and child, not above third floor; also servant's room; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and location, for three days, G. N. E., Flushing Post office, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, for a little girl of three years, whose mother is dead. Address, stating terms, Father, box 140 Herald office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUIT OF DESIRABLE Rooms on second floor, with ample Closets and Bath Room communicating, to let, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. House first class. Dinner at half-past six o'clock. Apply at 281 Clinton street.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED front Room on the second floor to let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with Board, and a small Room to a gentleman. Apply at No. 6 Willow street, three minutes' walk of Fulton ferry.

FRENCH BOARD.—APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES or single persons, at No. 10 Union square. Private meals if required; private lessons if desired. Terms fixed. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FIRST CLASS Board, in the family of an English widow, residing at 86 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

FRENCH BOARD.—DESIRABLE PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with well furnished Rooms and Board, in the best style, in a French family occupying the first class house 39 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Spanish, German and English spoken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY; Breakfast if required. Apply at 43 East Twentieth street, a few doors east of Broadway.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND FLOOR, front and back, good rooms, separately, or as a suit of rooms, with or without Board; or parties keeping house could have kitchen, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at 47 Amity street, near Washington square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE THIRD story, for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. Rent $4 per month. Inquire at 62 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A FURNISHED Room, desirably located; Board for the lady only. Address immediately W. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A social family, a Room, with gas, bath, &c., with or without Board. Location between Fifth and Eighth avenues and Thirty-eighth and Forty-fourth streets. Address, with particulars, F. D. R., Herald office.

WANTED—LODGINGS AND BREAKFAST IN A PRIVATE family, by a young Englishman. Address, stating lowest terms, C. Brown, Herald office.

$4 PER WEEK—FOR A NEATLY FURNISHED Room, with full Board, to a gentleman; also one for two gentlemen, $5; house first class. 164 West Twenty sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

93 GREENE STREET, NEAR SPRING STREET—Alston House. Elegantly furnished suits of Rooms; gas, Croton, and every convenience for housekeeping economically; particularly suited for small respectable families. Rent low.

156 PRINCE STREET, ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let, to respectable families or single gentlemen.

210 ELM STREET, NEAR SPRING—FURNISHED Rooms for immediate occupancy. Lowest rents in the city, considering the conveniences for housekeeping; best bedding, furniture and cooking utensils, gas and Croton water.

655 AND 647 BROADWAY—CLINTON HOUSE.—Elegant furnished Rooms for gentlemen, with all the comforts of a first class home.

THE MILITARY.

ALL DRAFTED MEN, NOT HAVING ENTERED upon active service, and all subject to the draft, in this or other States, will be assured of release from conscription service, with security at home, by a certain and honorable method, by enclosing $1 and addressing Lex, box 384 Little Falls, N. Y.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—$300 CASH DOWN WILL BE paid to recruits. Apply immediately at 61 New Bowery, corner of Oliver street and Chatham square, to Captain M. NOONAN, Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITS WANTED—FOR THE SECOND ENGINEER regiment New York Volunteers (late Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers). Now is your chance. The best pay and the least exposure. No picket duty. Altogether the best branch of the service. Apply to HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., Captain Second Engineers, 476½ Broadway, third floor, between Broome and Grand streets.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for Substitutes, (foreigners.) Parties having substitutes will be liberally dealt with. Apply to B. A. SIMONSON, Army and Navy Agent, 82 White street, New York.

SUBSTITUTES.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY men not liable to the draft to leave to-morrow night. Highest price paid. Apply to B. A. SIMONSON, Army and Navy Agent, 82 White st.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS, RUNNERS, AGENTS AND others, bring us your men, and we will pay you liberally. Some of our runners are making $100 a day clear.
CULVERS & CO., 532 Broadway, second floor.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED AND THE HIGHEST BOUNTY paid at 115 West street, corner of Cortlandt, up stairs, opposite the Jersey City ferry. Apply early. Also wanted, men for the navy.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—20 THIS WEEK FOR CONNECTICUT and Massachusetts. The highest cash prices paid. No men liable to draft taken. RANDALL & CO., 186 West street, corner of Reade, up stairs.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—FOREIGNERS OR MEN not liable to draft; none others need apply. To leave immediately. The best price given in the city. Call at 71 Cortlandt street, second floor. N. B.—Men having substitutes to dispose of will be liberally dealt with.
BARKER & CO.

SUBSTITUTES.—$375 PAID FOR SUBSTITUTES. FIFTY wanted this day, who are not liable to the draft. Apply until 3 P. M. at 45 West street or 630 Eighth avenue.

10 SUBSTITUTES WANTED THIS DAY—AT 396 Greenwich street, to go to Pennsylvania. Those liable to draft need not apply. Highest price paid.

$378 PAID FOR SUBSTITUTES—ALSO, ALL bounties, by CALVERT & CO., 322 Broadway, second floor. We can send off 500 every day. For this (New York) State. Call early. No person liable to the draft must apply.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES THE acquaintance of a lady, between the ages of 17 and 25, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be well educated and good looking. To such a one a good home is offered. Address, in sincerity, J. Moore, station A, Spring street.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW EASY IT IS TO GET into matrimony, and how hard it is to get out, read "Medical Common Sense," a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots through the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey street, or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE NEWLY MARRIED AND those about to marry can obtain a work containing information of the utmost importance to them by enclosing 25 cents to Emil T. Lagneau, M. D., box 5,057 New York Post office.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY, WITH INSTRUCTIONS for courting, in order to win the affections of the opposite sex. A book of intense interest to both married and single. Beautifully illustrated, 160 pages; sent post paid on receipt of 30 cents.
GEO. PECK & CO.,
24 North William street, N. Y.
N. B.—Books, Cards, Prints, Stereoscopic Views, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE NOW two or three Rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. Underhill, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, foot of 152d street, Washington Heights. Hudson River Railroad trains stop at the door. Three rooms now vacant.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife until 1st of November, in a healthy location, not more than one hour's ride from New York. Address, stating full particulars, M. F. R., box 203 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN CONNECTICUT—FOR a lady, child and servant, in a respectable temperance family. The place must be healthy, retired and some miles away from any store where wine or liquor of any kind is for sale. Communicate for one week, post paid, to W. T. D., box 195 Herald office, stating terms, locality, &c., as to all the above requirements. Communications as above will meet with prompt attention.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A VERY SUPERIOR SUIT OF APARTMENTS TO let, in each of the brown stone houses, 613, 615 and 617 Second avenue, between Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Rent $10, $11, $15 and $30 per month only, to small, genteel families. Premises in perfect order.

A GOOD SITUATION FOR A BARBER.—TO LET, rent $10 per month. Apply at the New Haven Hotel, on Fourth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Also, a splendid Suit of Apartments—five large rooms—$12. Apply to A. L. ELY, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-first street. Gas and Croton water.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO RENT A HANDSOME Parlor Floor, with basement and wash room, with splendid range. One small family in house. No boarders. Apply at 315 West Fourth street.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Parlor and convenient front Basement to let, for a doctor's office; good location, near Second avenue and Eighth street. Rent very low. Address T. H. D., Herald office.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT REAR rooms, at 175 Wooster street, between Bleecker and Houston streets; a first rate stand for any kind of business. Inquire on the premises, or of S. MARKS, after six P. M., at 237 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, IN THE HANDSOME WHITE MARBLE building 151 Ninth avenue, having six rooms, with gas and water fixtures, water closet, washtub, &c., complete—all of the fixtures and appliances are of the first class. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 152 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 146 East Twenty-eighth street; $12 per month; gas, water, and all modern improvements, to small family. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, 145 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE, WITH Stable, on West Eighty-fourth street, near Central Park. Has modern improvements. Location very desirable. Eighth avenue cars run to Eighty-fourth street. The present occupants (two persons) wish to retain a part of the house. Rent cheap to a small genteel family.
W. T. DALTON, 17 Nassau street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—GALLERY TO LET, NO. 270 Grand street, furnished complete; rent $70 a year; or will be let unfurnished. Apply in the gallery, 206 Chatham square.

TO LET—AT TUBBY HOOK, NEW YORK, ON LINE of Hudson River Railroad, a Cottage, with five lots; nine rooms, good cellar and well; access to the city easy; location healthy; rent only $180 per annum. Apply to THOMAS S. RIVETT, 128 Broadway, room 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL Store No. 20 North William street, running through to old William street. Apply to R. HOE & CO., 31 Gold st.

TO LEASE, WITH STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD Will, the Carriage and Wagon Manufactory of the late Jas. H. Palmer. Apply at 13 Downing street.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without Board. Also one unfurnished Room. Apply at 54 Seventh street, three doors from Second avenue.

WANTED TO LET—THE BAR ON A SUNDAY GERMAN excursion up the Hudson river, as far as Sing Sing and return without landing, with steamboat and barge. Apply at the Steamboat Excursion Office, 28 West street, corner of Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

ASTROLOGY.

A. B. MAURICE, THE REAL ASTROLOGER, PRACTICES nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. Astrology teaches the nature of the various planets, the influence they exert upon our earth in their passage through the successive signs of the zodiac, the effects upon the characters and fortunes of mankind, according to their positions. Professor Maurice has a profound knowledge of the rules of the science of the stars, and as the hand of fate has marked out the path of each individual, so will Professor Maurice unfold its meanderings, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will describe the intended husband or wife, and tells the very day you will marry, and in causing speedy marriages will bring success out of the most hopeless cases. All who consult Professor Maurice will be sure of success in any undertaking, and have good luck, and be prosperous through life. The planets are hourly pointing out the destiny of mankind, and the Professor has a knowledge of the longitudinal places of the planets for particular times and seasons, a table for the latitudes where certain circumstances occur, &c. The Professor's great powers of retrovision, his spontaneous and lucid knowledge of one's past and present life when in rapport with him, his keen forecasting of one's future career, enable him to give perfect satisfaction to his visitors. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. 126 Bleecker street, near Wooster.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, WHO has no equal in America and is the lady who first advertised in this city and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose on the unwary. Please test her skill. This lady also manufactures a wash called Chinese Hyson, an infallible remedy for removing freckles, tan and sunburn, and renders the skin perfectly soft and smooth; a highly perfumed and elegant article for the toilet. Ladies try it. Please remember this is the only independent Clairvoyant in this city. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office 193 Thirty-third street, near Second avenue, marble stoop.

ASTONISHING TO ALL!—MADAME MORROW, seventh daughter, and born with a natural gift of foresight, to tell how soon and often you will marry, and all you wish to know, even your very thoughts, or no pay. Her magic image is now in full operation, and her equal is not to be found in the whole world. She gives lucky charms and shows you a correct likeness of your present or future husband and absent friends without any charge. 154 Ludlow street, below Houston. Fee only twenty-five cents; all hours until 8½ in the evening. Gentlemen not admitted.

A BROOKLYN CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. CLIFFORD, 32 Smith street, Brooklyn, one block from Fulton avenue, the greatest living American seer, detects disease, prescribes remedies, finds absent friends, and communes clairvoyantly with persons in the army. Life charts given by psychomancy. Send red stamp for particulars.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST—WHOM EVERY ONE can depend on, is Madame WILSON. She tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter, and the events of your whole life; brings success out of the most perilous undertaking. N. B.—Magic charms.—Madame Wilson is the first who ever introduced them in this city. Ten thousand dollars reward to any person who can prove she is not. Residence 189 Allen street, between Stanton and Houston, over the bakery.

CORA A. SEAMAN, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT, 161 West Twentieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, consults on all subjects, both medical and business, detects diseases, prescribes remedies and gives invaluable advice on matters of life.

LOOK HERE.—ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? HAVE YOU been deceived or trifled with? Have your fond hopes been blasted by false promises? If so, go to MADAME ROSS for advice and satisfaction. In love affairs she was never known to fail. She brings together those long separated, and shows a correct likeness of future husband or absent friend. Lucky numbers free. No. 98 West Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Name on the door. Ring the basement bell.

LADIES, NO IMPOSITION.—MADAME BLANCH, THE great European Clairvoyant and Astrologist has arrived. She was born with a natural gift. She tells your very thoughts, brings together those long separated, and causes speedy marriages, tells you the name of the person you will marry, shows you a correct likeness of your future husband or absent friend in reality. Ladies 25 cents. Gentlemen 50 cents. 112 West Twenty eighth street, near Seventh av.

MRS. CORA DUVAL, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT, 117 West Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, never fails to give correct information of lost property, absent friends, lawsuits and business affairs generally. Mrs. Duval is a genuine clairvoyant.

NO IMPOSITION.—THE NEVER FAILING MADAME STARR, from Europe, who was born with a natural gift. She consults on the past, present and future, on all affairs of life, brings together those long separated, causes speedy marriages, shows you a correct likeness of your future husband or absent friends; drunkenness cured; numbers free. Ladies, take notice—you that have been deceived by false lovers, you that have been unfortunate in life, call on this great European Clairvoyant and Astrologist, for it is true facts which induce her to say that her equal is not to be found, which is proved and tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her. Caution look out, good news for all. $5,000 reward for any one who can equal Madame Starr, the great European Clairvoyant, in her profession or skill. She also tells you the name of the person you will marry. No humbug. No. 101 East Seventeenth street, corner of Third avenue. Name on the door. Gentlemen not admitted. Ladies beware of pretenders and those that try to imitate her, and copy this advertisement out.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame [illegible]WSTER (who has removed to 447 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street) and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction. She has no equal. She tells the names of [illegible] wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish, give her a call.

PROGNOSTIC ASTRONOMY.—DR. L. D. BROUGHTON can be consulted in the above useful and delightful science on all affairs and contingencies of human life, such as courtship, marriage, travelling, removals, lawsuits, obtaining situations, recovering property, sickness, the welfare of absent friends, &c., &c. Ladies 50 cents. Gentlemen $1. Phrenological examinations made. Questions answered by letter. For further particulars send for "Broughton's Monthly Planet Reader," containing the nativities of Hon. W. H. Seward, General Grant, and of General N. P. Banks; the Fate of the Nation, &c., &c. Price by mail three cents. Office 120 Greene street, second door below Prince street, N. Y.

READ.—MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT and Astrologist in this city, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriage. Let not the public be deceived by those who pretend to show the likeness of the future husband. If you wish the truth call on Madame RAY. City references to be seen at her office, 200 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE accomplished Madame BYRON from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 93 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves pier 26 East river, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford railroads. Also the above Line to Saybrook and New London.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 10, the Day Boats for Albany will land at Thirtieth street during the season, instead of Twentieth street, as heretofore.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

REDOWA WALTZ AND 6 FASHIONABLE DANCES taught perfectly in 6 private lessons. Also the motion of swimming in the parlor. Money returned if not successful. Ballet Master DUMAR'S private academy, 88 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirteenth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. C. BAKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOFORTE, DRAWING ROOM SUITES, PAINTINGS,
STATUARY, SOLID SILVER WARE, &C.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On this day (Monday), August 10, at the elegant residence No. 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Superb sets of Brocade Curtains, Bands and Tassels to match, cost $300 a window; Embroidered Lace Curtains, Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers, rosewood Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, arm and oval back Chairs, Ottomans, in suits, covered with silk brocatel of the richest description; rosewood Etageres, statuary marble tops; Secretary and Bookcase, lined with satin wood; Cabinets, Encoignures, Console Tables; Ebony Chairs, covered with brocade; ladies' Work Tables, magnificent Serres Vases, imported from Paris for present owner; superb Bronze Figures representing Minerva, Cheval de Marley, Mazeppa, Hamlet, Joan of Arc, Crusaders, &c.; two match Paintings, Summer and Winter, by Cole; Holy Family, Marine Views, two match Paintings on panels, Scenes at the Courts of Versailles and Luxembourg, Immaculate Conception, by Desjardins; also a number of Cabinet Paintings on copper; rosewood Centre Tables, King's Reclining Chairs, Card and Chess Tables, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronze and Ormolu Clocks, superb Mandolin, playing ten different tunes; Velvet Carpets.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,

the richest instrument offered at auction this season, four round corners, elegant carved legs and case, made to order by city makers, all modern improvements; rosewood Stool and Cover, Canterbury, Music Books, walnut Hatstand.

DINING ROOM.

Elegant carved oak Sideboard, Extension Table, rich cut and engraved Crystal Glass Decanters, Goblets, Champagnes, Caraffes, Wines, Lemonades, Fruit Stands, superb Serres china Punch Bowl, richly decorated Dinner Set, 258 pieces, all China; Glassware from celebrated house of Peepin & Co., Paris; Silver Coffee Urn, Casters, Salvers, Dinner and Tea service, Cake Baskets, Oyster Tureen, Butter Dish, Napkin Rings, Nut Crackers, Spoons, Forks, Sheffield Cutlery and Linen, Arm Chairs, Sofas, Oval Mirrors, Clocks, Bronze Vases, walnut Hatstand, Velvet Carpets.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, Dressing and Toilet Tables, superb Hair Mattresses, Linen Ticking, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE OF
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
RICH CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE,
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
Will take place this day
(Monday), August 10,
At the four story residence,
117 West Eighth street, Clinton place,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer, would call the attention of parties in want of first class furniture to the above sale, which comprises the most beautiful Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture offered at auction this season—an extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers—consisting of three beautiful Parlor Suits, covered in rich French satin brocatel and green silk reps, marble top Tables, Etageres, rich China and Parian Vases, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, bronze Clock, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, Corner and Book Stands, Parlor Ornaments.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
STOOL AND COVER;

an elegant instrument, overstrung bass, full iron plate, full seven octave, all modern improvements.

Rosewood and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Blankets, Bedding, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, elegant French China Vases, Ivory Table Cutlery, rich Cut Glass and Silver Ware, Kitchen Cutlery and Crockery, &c. Sale positive. Deposit required.

N. B.—A furniture expressman will be in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.

J. T. WHITEHOUSE

(Salesroom 25 Cortlandt street),

will sell, on Wednesday, August 12, at 10½ o'clock, about 3,000 cases of prime quality
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.,
of desirable styles, from principal New England Manufactories, and well adapted for any market.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TAILORing Goods, &c.—CRISTALAR, LITHAUER & CO., auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, August 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Park place, a large stock as above, comprising French, English and German Broadcloths, 6-4 all wool; Silk Mixed and Union Cassimeres, black and blue all wool Beavers and Pilots, Sealskins, plain and ribbed Coatings, Meltons, black and fancy Satinets, silk velvet Vestings, about 200 pieces of Italian Cloths and Satin Dechines. Also a large assortment of Canvass of various grades, Corset Jeans, Shirting, Sheeting, Silesias, Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton. Also 50 bales Wadding and a general variety of Ready Made Clothing. Catalogues at sale.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Stuyvesant place, Ninth street, east of the Bible House, one rosewood Parlor Suit, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany Bedroom Suits, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Paintings, and everything necessary for genteel housekeeping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. HALSEY & CO. WILL EMbrace in their sale of Tuesday, August 11, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of plain and fancy silk embroidered Mantillas, Cloaks and Sacques; also French silk and lace Mantillas in variety; also several invoices of Germantown Goods, consisting of Hoods, Nubias, Hosiery, together with several desirable invoices of French Neck Ties, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Lace Good and Embroideries.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
10 Barclay street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, and Plated Ware. WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer, Tuesday, August 11, at 10 o'clock, by D. Embury, Jr., at 251 Pearl street. Extra large sale of all kinds of best and seconds White Granite, Common and Fancy Ware in lots for city and country dealers. Sales without reserve for cash, and goods well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
FRUIT JARS, JELLY CANS, &c.
HENRY O. EVANS, auctioneer, will sell in lots to suit dealers, on Tuesday, August 11, at 10 o'clock, at 13 Barclay street, a choice assortment of White Granite and Common Ware, Glass Ware, Silver plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive for cash, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

AUCTION SALE—TO PAY STORAGE AND EXpenses.—W. A. CARTER will sell on Wednesday, August 12, at 10½ o'clock, at 397 Greenwich street, corner of Beach:—Bartlett & Bro., 28 casks Cider, marked H. P.; W. W. Allen, 5 do. do.; do. 1 partly full; T. P. Everett, 1 barrel do.; J. H. Camp, 2 packages butter; do. 16 lbs. do.

HENRY D. HERTS, JR., AUCTIONEER.
On TUESDAY, August 11, at 10 o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 4 Dey street,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
FINE 18 KARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.,
Being the entire stock of the late firm of
MONTGOMERY & JORDAN,
Of No. 19 Maiden lane,
Comprising a large and valuable stock of fine 18 karat Jewelry of every description; also Diamond Jewelry of various designs, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, &c., &c.
ALSO,
All the outstanding book accounts, bills receivable, and other evidences of debt of the said firm. By order of
G. ENSLIN, Assignee.
Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Monday, August 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau street, a dapple gray saddle Horse, 15 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, an excellent military Horse; also good in harness, perfectly sound, kind and gentle. Reason for selling the party owning him being ordered off by the government to a distant military post.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.
Store 62 Liberty street.
MONDAY, AUGUST 10,
At 10½ o'clock, at the armory, Second avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, for account of whom it may concern, all the Machinery, Tools, Steel, Dies, Wrought and Cast Iron, Saws, Brass Castings, Scrap Iron and Steel, Norway Gun Iron, Naylor's Steel, Shafting and Pulleys, &c., &c.
Also one 8 horse power Steam Engine and Pumps.
One Hotchkiss Drop Hammer, 400 pounds.
One Hotchkiss Drop Hammer, 310 pounds.
One Lawrence Drop Hammer, 310 pounds.
One large and small Trip Hammers.
One Trimming Press, Fowler's patent.
One cast iron Proof Bed, for proving barrels.
Lot of cast steel Carbine Barrels, &c. All of the above slightly damaged by fire. Catalogues on Friday at our office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell on Tuesday, August 11, at 11 o'clock, at 18 East Broadway, a large quantity of prime brown Soap, in bulk, valuable to manufacturers or consumers.
F. L. VULTE, Deputy. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 4 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, 572 Second avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, consisting of Soap, Starch, Spices, Candles, Counters, Scales, Gas Fixtures, Awning, &c.; also the Furniture of the family; Lounges, Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves, Bedsteads, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 4 East Broadway—Sells on Tuesday, 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the liquor store, 181 East Tenth street: Splendid Counter, Beer Pumps, large French Mirror, Tables, Chairs, Brandies, Gins, Wines, Whiskey, Rum, Gas Fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 454 Canal street, at 2 o'clock, the Furniture of a large house, removed from University place, consisting of Piano, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, two Parlor Suits, sixteen Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; mahogany Bedsteads, marble top Bureaus, Washstands and Tables, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs and Ottomans, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Bedding, Looking Glasses, Matting, Oilcloths and Stair Carpets, Silver, China, Glass, Crockery, Wood and Tin Ware, besides several invoices from several families. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77.—LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Pianos, Guns, Pistols, Segars, &c., &c., or the same bought for cash, if desired. N. B.—Forty-five per cent more paid for pawnbrokers' tickets for the above articles than can be obtained at any other place in this city. Any person having tickets to sell would do well to call before selling them elsewhere at the old stand No. 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 2, UP STAIRS, the highest prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry of every description; or advances made on the same if preferred, by A. HONIGMAN, Broker and Commission Merchant.

AT HENRY HYMAN'S—653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bond street, room 5, up stairs, will pay the highest cash price for Diamonds, set or unset; Watches and Silverware, or advances made on the same, and also on Pianos. 653 Broadway.

AARON ADOLPHUS, 429 PEARL AND 31 NEW Chambers streets, licensed by government, loans money to any amount on personal property; as, gold and silver watches, diamonds, set and unset, dry goods, &c. Articles kept one year.

AT 609 MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Guns, Pistols, Silks, &c., or the same bought at the highest cash price. N. B.—Pawnbrokers' Tickets wanted. I will pay fifty per cent more than any other person in the city for Tickets for Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Pistols, Silks, &c., &c. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, up stairs, room No. 5.

MONEY TO LEND—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry, Silver, Dry Goods and personal property of all descriptions. Articles can be redeemed at any time within one year. Private office entrance hall door.
H. BARNARD, 21 Third avenue.

PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS WANTED—AT 149 HESter street, one door east of the Bowery. I will pay the best prices for tickets of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Silks, Dry Goods and Clothing. A lot of Overcoats wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING TO CALIFORNIA wishes to be an agent of any particular business not yet there established. Address C. O. C., station D, New York.

COLOR YOUR OWN CARTES DE VISITE.—A BOX OF prepared Liquid Colors, expressly for the use of the inexperienced, $1 per box; free by mail. Discount to the trade. F. C. BARLOW, 568 Broadway, rooms 9 and 10.

JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND RING'S ROSE INJECtion—Specific Remedies. Speedy, harmless and reliable. THOMAS STARR, sole agent, successor to C. H. Ring, 142 Fulton street, New York; T. B. Callender, agent for Philadelphia; Redding & Co., Boston; F. A. Bryan, Chicago; and druggists generally.

LATHE WANTED—A SECOND HAND SCREW SLIDE Lathe, 8 to 12 feet long, with gear, for cutting screws. Cash price to be stated. Address box 176 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN THE city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 1?? East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MARBLE MANTELS, OF THE finest patterns and best finish, are offered cheaper than at any other place, at S. KLABER'S Marble Works, 84 First avenue, near Third street, New York. Call and convince yourself.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life.—Dr. Ricord (of Paris), after years of earnest solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an agent in New York for the sale of his valued and highly prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitutions, whether arising from excesses, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks; and if used according to the printed instructions (which are very simple), failure is impossible. This life restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. It is acknowledged by the medical press to be the greatest discovery ever made. Its developing powers are miraculous. Success in every case is as certain as that science overthrows ignorance. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. PHILIP ROLAND, 447 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, New York.

MACHINERY WANTED—SECOND HAND WILL ANswer.—One 24-inch Surface Planer, one Sticking Machine (three cutter), one Tenoning Machine, one Gig Saw, one up and down Slitting Saw; also a quantity of Belting, from three to sixteen inches wide. Apply at 116 West Twenty seventh street.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD CAN HAVE PLANS at a very moderate charge, and the work superintended if required, free of charge.
DEVOE, Architect, No. 5 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

SAFE WANTED—OF MEDIUM SIZE, SECOND HAND, in good order, but little used, and made by a first class manufacturer. Address box 4,791 Post office, N. Y.

TYPE METAL WANTED.—CASH WILL BE PAID FOR a few hundred weight of Type Metal. Apply at the desk of this office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR cash, one large Imposing Stone and some Frames. They must be in good condition and offered at low price. Address Wm. L. S. Harrison, 82 Duane street, N. Y.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—IN HALF TIERCES, OF 24 to 26 gallons, at J. A. SCHMIDT'S, 23 Old slip.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND DENTAL Chair. Address Dentist, 215 West Forty-second street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, from Sept. 1, between Third and Sixth avenues, above Tenth street, by a gentleman and wife. Rent not over $2,000. Address box 4,857 New York Post office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUnity.—A private family, having more room than is required, may find a good tenant, with a small family, for an unfurnished part of house containing all conveniences for housekeeping. If the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Fourth and Twenty third streets, it would be preferred. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address R. G., box 2,020 New York Post office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than required, may find a good tenant with a small family for an unfurnished part of House, containing all conveniences for housekeeping. Location must be good. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating all particulars, J. H., box 328 Post office.

ROOMS WANTED—FOR WHICH HOUSE FURNIture will be let in payment.—A private family who have or will hire a high stoop house (preferred), located between the New York Hotel and Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, can make a desirable arrangement with a gentleman and wife without children. First class references as to responsibility required. Address for one week box 705 New York Post office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A HOUSE (five or six rooms), by a family of five adults. There must be gas and water in the house. Not more than ten minutes walk from Fulton ferry. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Tenant, box 150 Herald office. Possession required September 1.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH about half an acre of land, fruit trees, outbuildings, &c., convenient to New York or Brooklyn; near water preferred. Address M. B., New York Post office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WELL FURnished House, in a good neighborhood; very best of references given. Address, with particulars, box 1,932 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL TWENTY-FIVE FEET FRONT unfurnished high stoop House, built in modern style and situated within a block of Fifth avenue and above Twenty-eighth street. Address W., box 2,650 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (AMERICANS, no children), a Room and Bedroom down town, in a house with a private family, or one with few tenants. Rent not to exceed $7 a month. Address Martin, box 150 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned officers' accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', ordnance and all other vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
39 Nassau street, New York, opposite Post office.

A LIST OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY VESsels, prize money for which is being paid at the Banking and Collection Offices of WALDEN & WILLARD, 187 York street, near the Navy Yard gate, Brooklyn, and 54 Water street, Charlestown, Mass. The crew of the Quaker City in 1861 will call and obtain their money.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS, PRIZE MONEY, &C.—I buy, cash or adjust and collect army and navy officers' and others PAY, PRIZE and bounty money claims, PROCURE PENSIONS, &C. ANY DISCHARGED NAVY OFFICER OR SEAMAN, &c., can receive his prize money from me.
EDWARD BISSELL,
Army and Navy Banker,
and late purser U. S. Navy, 271 Broadway, corner Chambers street, N. Y.

DISCHARGED NAVY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN CAN receive their prize money by applying to
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
39 Nassau street, corner Liberty, opposite the Post office.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.—THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due August 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of VERMILYE & CO., 44 Wall street.

INSURANCE SCRIP—MARINE AND FIRE BOUGHT and sold by WM. C. GILMAN, 46 Pine street, corner of William street.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURance Company, No. 6 Wall street.—New York, July 8, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the increased capital of the North American Fire Insurance Company are now open at the office of the company, No. 6 Wall street, and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES AND SOUTHERN SECUrities of every description wanted, at highest rates, by W. B. SCRANTON, 95 Beaver street.
North Carolina State six per cent bonds wanted, by W. B. SCRANTON, 95 Beaver street.
South Carolina State six per cent bonds wanted, by W. B. SCRANTON, 95 Beaver street.
Georgia State six per cent bonds wanted, by W. B. SCRANTON, 95 Beaver street.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
157 WEST STREET, NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the road, for six months, ending June 30, ultimo, of three and one-half per cent on the preferred stock, the company assuming and paying the government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the preferred stock account, for the year ending December 30, 1862.
Also, a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the common capital stock, free of the United States income tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both preferred and common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th day of August. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, August 3, 1863.
BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES NAVY,
PRIZE MONEY OFFICE.
Seamen, please bring your discharges.
THOS. L. BRAYNARD, 81 Wall street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—THE DEALERS of fancy goods, millinery goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods throughout the city are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Mozart Hall, 614 Broadway, on Thursday, August 13, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing an Early Closing Association. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JULIUS SCHWEITZER.

TO THE CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS OF THE NEW York and Brooklyn city railroads.—You will please take notice that a regular meeting of the Combined City Railroad Association will be held in the Metropolitan Rooms, corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, on Wednesday, August 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. You are earnestly requested to send one man from each road, who shall act as one of the Board of Directors for one year. Do not fail to have every road represented, as we now have the foundation laid for one of the strongest and best societies in the world. Let us all take hold and bring it to perfection. By order of the President.

WAITERS' PROTECTIVE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIAtion.—The regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall place and Seventh street, this (Monday) evening, August 10, at 8 o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance of all the members that can attend is requested, as there will be but one meeting. By order of
JAMES EDDY, President.
[illegible] Morris, Secretary.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONDAY, August 10, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. H. Woodruff names buckskin g. General McClellan to wagon. Mr. McBride names g. m. Lady Sheenan to harness. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries every fifteen minutes for East New York, and from East New York [illegible] the course at 1:45 and 2:30 o'clock P. M. The 6:30 P. M. train from Jamaica to East New York will stop at the course.
SHAW & W[illegible], Proprietors.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A VERY FINE PAIR OF MARES FOR SALE—CROSS matched; a splendid coupe team, or for light driving. Bar full sisters and thoroughbred. Can be seen at [illegible]row's stable, corner of Grand and Mercer streets.

A BARGAIN.—ONE HORSE FOR $30; ONE, $40; ONE Vender's whole Turnout, one trotting Horse, $175; one very nice Mare, $125, one saddle Pony, $250, and one, $625; three light Wagons and two double seated Wagons, with tops. To be seen till sold at 477 Pearl street.

AN ELEGANT LIGHT PARK PHAETON FOR SALE—built by Brewster & Baldwin, and in perfect order. Also a set of Double Harness to match the above, as good as new, and a Germantown Wagon, built in Philadelphia—all the property of a private gentleman. Address Phaeton, Herald office.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 FAMILY Carriages, Rockaways and Buggies; park and depot Wagons; three second hand three seat Carriages, and two second hand Wagons, of all kinds, at 10 Nevins street and 154 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, BRIGHT bay, long tail, 15 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind; is a first class saddle horse for either lady or gentleman. Can be seen at the livery stable, Thirty-third street, near Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—SEVEN VALUABLE HORSES, SUITABLE for farmers, expressmen, milkmen or stages; all over 15 hands high; also a beautiful iron gray Pony; price from $45 to $75 each. Apply at 80 New Chambers street, N. Y. Also the trotting Stallion Little Mac for sale.

FOR SALE—TWO MARES, 5 YEARS OLD, 16 HANDS high; would suit a butcher or a baker; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness. Inquire at 155 First avenue, near Tenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE SECOND HAND LIGHT glass quarter Coach, good style; one caleche Coach and a three seat Rockaway, all in first rate order. To be seen at 14 and 16 Amity place.

FOR SALE—TWO ROAD WAGONS. ALSO, A LIGHT Top Wagon, made by Brewster. Inquire at No. 5 East Twenty-second street, northeast corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO SEAT SQUARE BOX top Wagon. Also, one second hand top and one no top Wagon; one four seat Rockaway. Carriages and sleighs of all descriptions taken on storage. Apply at 35 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A NICE ROAD TURNOUT, CONSISTING of a Horse, Wagon and Harness; the Horse is a light bay, six years old, 15 hands high, and is a splendid traveller; will be warranted sound and kind; the Wagon is one of Dusenbury & Vandusen's make, and is almost new. Inquire at 94 New Chambers street, corner of Cherry street.

FOR SALE—TWO SORREL HORSES, 15½ HANDS high, eight years old, warranted sound and kind, suitable for most any kind of business. Apply at 160 Broome street, in the store.

FOR SALE—A NEW TOP BUGGY, A BUSINESS Wagon and a Grocery Wagon. Call at 94 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, FOUR CARTS AND A grocer's Wagon; one gray Horse, seventeen hands high, six years old, fit for a truck, is sound and kind; 1 gray, sixteen hands high, nine years old; one black Horse, fifteen and a half hands high—all warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at Michael Gillen's, 66 Centre street. Sold because the owner has no use for them.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A CHESTNUT MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, kind and gentle; been driven some time in the city to a light business wagon. Apply at the iron store, corner of Albany and Washington streets, about 12 o'clock.

NEW LIGHT TOP WAGON FOR SALE—MADE IN the best manner; also one second hand top Wagon (made by Dusenbury) and Harness. Apply at No. 4 Rivington street.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR HORSES of less value—Five Horses from the country; one pair iron grays, five years old, fifteen and a half hands high; one powerful gray Horse, fit for truck, cart, ice wagon, or any other business, warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 203 Grand street, N. Y.

25 WAGONS FOR SALE—INCLUDING DOCTORS' Wagons, light top and no top Buggies, three Rockaways, two two seat Wagons, all second hand and in good running order. Apply at O'NEILL'S carriage factory, corner of Grand avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR $200—O. & H. HARMORE, 318 Bleecker street, offer their premium Pianos, the cheapest and best, with all improvements, and warranted for five years. Also a splendid Piano, cost $450, for $250; as good as new.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND CORNER ROSEwood Pianoforte for sale, full seven octave, all modern improvements; cost $600, will be sold for $275. Inquire at 119 West Eighth street, Clinton place, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte will be sold at about half its value, as the owner is going to Europe; has a full iron frame, patent overstrung bass, round corners, rich and powerful tone, &c. Used only three months. Apply at 114 Second avenue, corner Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale at a sacrifice—Four round corners, carved legs and case, all modern improvements, made to order for the present owner by city makers, used but seven months, in complete order; cost $600, will be sold for $275, including Stool and Cover. Also, Parlor Suit, cost $300, for $150; one do. for $100. Etageres, Mirrors, Bookcase, &c., at a sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

I WILL POSITIVELY GIVE THE GREATEST BARgain ever given in this city for one most beautiful seven octave Piano, without description. Call and see, at 120 Nassau street, Brooklyn. Call early. It must be sold this week.

MUSICAL.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE pupils to instruct on the harp and piano. Particular attention given to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply at 461 Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

PIANIST.—A FIRST CLASS PERFORMER DESIRES an engagement to play during the evening, in public or private establishments. Address F. Bulman's Musical Agency, 63 East 14th st.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN for cash, as the owner is leaving the city; has iron frame, French grand action, handsome rosewood case, sweet and brilliant tone, &c.; price $100. Apply at 10 Allen street, near Canal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—THE largest assortment in the city can be found at WATERS', 481 Broadway, at great bargains. 100 new and second hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let; rent allowed if purchased as per agreement; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second hand Pianos and Melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

TO ANY ONE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A PIANO an extraordinary opportunity is offered. A full grand rosewood Piano, splendid case, tone and finish, for $250 (cost $400), if applied for on Monday, at 28 Hamilton place, near Bedford avenue, Williamsburg.

INSTRUCTIONS.

ALL PUPILS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS IN AUgust, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical bookkeepers. Three desks vacant.

AT $2, WRITING; BOOKKEEPING, WRITING AND Arithmetic, $10 per quarter; Juveniles, $3 per month during their vacation. Mr. PAINE has twelve rooms conveniently arranged for private instruction, at 62 Bowery, N. Y., and 283 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN DESIRES TO INstruct young ladies in his mother tongue, or to teach the language to some members of a family in exchange for Board. References exchanged. Address box 180 Herald office.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL IN ten lessons. Instruction in bookkeeping and business affairs, practical and thorough. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
756 Broadway, corner of Eighth street.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y.
Miss M. E. BROWN, Principal; Mrs. READ, Miss McCLUER.
This institution will reopen on Monday, August 31. Tuition in English and French, with board and washing, $250 per annum; children under 12 years of age, $240 per annum. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics taught by one of his pupils.
Circulars with references may be had at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, 411 Broadway, and at CROWEN'S, 843 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Brick buildings; best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Fall term, August 20. Board and common English, 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. Joseph E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y. A teacher accompanies students from New York.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NO. 1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.
A German American Institute will be opened on the 14th day of September next in the house No. 1 West Twenty-sixth street, corner of Broadway. The house has very large and beautiful rooms, so as to admit of the best regulation as to temperature, light and ventilation. The institute will contain a school for boys, and another for young ladies, giving both, in a large number of classes, the best opportunity for being instructed in the sciences and languages until their education is accomplished. The institute will follow the principle of German instruction and tuition which has raised the established school of the undersigned—the well known German American School, Nos. 11 and 13 Market street—to the very high rank it has held for a series of years.
Particulars will be given in a prospectus to be published soon. REV. RUD. DULON, D.D.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, 49 WEST FIFteenth street, New York.—Studies will be resumed in this institution on Tuesday, September 1, 1863.
Rev. JOSEPH LOYZANCE, S. J., President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses and by eminent Professors from New York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. W. Mitchell, rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL the choice breeds for sale and stock. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents per bottle. Butler's New Work, $1. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—ONE SPITZ DOG, SMALL BULL TERriers, Skye Terriers, small Black and Tan Pups, one Newfoundland pup; a well bred and good watch dog; also some very fine Black and Tan Terriers, Scotch Terriers and one fine Bull Terrier, all of the purest breed and excellent ratters. Call at 11 Roosevelt street, first floor, until sold.
JOHN GRAY.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR JEWELRY—ITAlian Greyhounds, Black and Tans, Blenheims, Poodles, Newfoundlands; also Pups of the same breeds. These dogs must be sold at whatever they will bring. Apply at 174½ Thompson street, near Bleecker. E. DAVIS.

WANTED—A CAT-RIGGED SAILBOAT, NOT MORE than sixteen feet long; must be well decked over. Address J. T. F., 212 Front street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, August 15.
GLASGOW, Saturday, August 22.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 29.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$32 50
Do. to London	85 00	Do. to London	35 50
Do. to Paris	95 00	Do. to Paris	40 50
Do. to Hamburg	90 00	Do. to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
From Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor, and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wednesday, August 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New York, Wednesday, August 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, September 2.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage...$132 50 Second cabin passage...$80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage...$112 50 Second cabin passage...$65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, OF this company, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on Thursday, August 13, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FROM
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON Commander,
Will be despatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW YORK.
Wednesday........Aug. 12	Wednesday........Sept. 2
At 4 o'clock P. M. precisely,	At 8 o'clock A. M. precisely,

and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First cabin, from ... $95 to $135
Second cabin, stateroom berths, meals furnished at separate tables ... $70
Excursion Tickets, out and back, in the first and second cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve years of age half price. Infants free.
Third cabin, intermediate staterooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food ... $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations ... 30
Price of cabin passage from Liverpool, same rates as above.
Do. steerage do. do. ... $35
All fares payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
GALWAY LINE.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 horse power, 4,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 horse power, 3,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 horse power, 3,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 horse power, 3,000 tons.
The magnificent steamship
HIBERNIA,
will sail from Liverpool, via Galway, to Boston on Wednesday, the 19th of August, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
First cabin ... $105
Second cabin ... 80
Steerage ... 25
For passage apply at the office of the agents,
SABEL & SEARLE, 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP AMERICA, Captain H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $65; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.
Will be followed by the Bremen, August 29.

FIRST PACKET FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND Havre.—The regular packet for London sails Tuesday, August 11; a regular packet for Liverpool Monday and Thursday. The ANTARCTIC sails positively on Tuesday, the 11th. For passage in either of the above apply to C. A. TEN EYCK, 67 South street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENStown. Cabin passage, $90 and $75; steerage, $35, payable in currency. The first class iron steamship LOUISIANA sails Friday, August 14. For passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERpool.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The CHINA will sail on the 26th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship ONTARIO sails August 10.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship SOUTHAMPTON sails August 13.
Ship AMAZON sails August 20.
For passage to or from London and Liverpool or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF Packets.—The ship COLUMBIA will sail punctually on Saturday, August 15. For passage apply on board, foot of Beekman street, or to ROCHE BROS. & COFFEY, No. 69 South street, corner of Pine.

NEUTRAL FLAG.—AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE FOR Sydney direct, carrying the United States mails.—The A 1 British clipper bark VIKING, 1,000 tons capacity, Angus Chisholm, Master, is now rapidly loading at pier 13 East river, and having three quarters of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 24th of August. Shippers are requested to send their goods alongside without delay. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 33 Beaver street.

FOR MELBOURNE, DIRECT.—THE NEW A1 AT Lloyds' British clipper ship EASTWARD HO, Nickerson, master, is now rapidly loading at pier — East river, and having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, will sail for the above port positively on the 25th of August. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to
R. W. CAMERON, 33 Beaver street.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, August 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, commander, will sail as above from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New Orleans on Saturday, August 22.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID U. S. mail sidewheel steamship HUDSON, 1,200 tons burthen, J. Snow, commander, having superior accommodation for passengers, will leave pier 13 North river, for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, August 11, 1863, at twelve o'clock noon precisely. No freight received or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
115 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

EXPRESSES.

BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS OFFICE, 115 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Pianos, mirrors, statuary, paintings, china and glass, boxed and shipped to all parts of the world; large wagons for the removal of furniture in city or to country. Storage for furniture.

FURNITURE.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE FOR sale—The property of a gentleman leaving the city: Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $650, for $275; Parlor Suit, cost $300, for $150; one do. for $100, Etagere, Bookcase, Tables, Mirrors, Painting, Statuary, Bronzes, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, lace and brocade Curtains, Carpets, Clock, Ornaments, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery—made to order for present owner; in use but seven months; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE.—AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Household Furniture for sale, at a great sacrifice for cash. A rare opportunity for housekeepers. A full 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, all modern improvements, four round corners, elegantly carved legs and case; cost $550, will be sold for $275; a beautiful Parlor Suit, covered in rich French brocatel; cost $225, will be sold for $135; one do. for $90; two marble top Tables, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, Curtains, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, two rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, &c. All at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at 119 West Eighth street, Clinton place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY FAMILY DECLINING housekeeping and wishing to part with the whole or any portion of their Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, &c., may hear of a cash customer by addressing M. J. B., 533 Hudson st.

FURNITURE TO LET AND ROOMS TAKEN IN PAYment.—A private family who have or will hire a high stoop house (preferred), located between the New York Hotel and Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, can make a desirable arrangement with a gentleman and wife without children. First class references as to responsibility required. Address for one week box 705 New York Post office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND Libraries bought for cash, at 125 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. A large stock of Books always on sale.

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, Bedding and other housekeeping articles cheaper than elsewhere; warranted and delivered free. Save money by calling at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston streets. Note the number. Furniture in suits.

FINE, RICH FURNITURE WANTED—TO FURNISH A first class house. A cash customer will be found by addressing box 102 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10½.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE
AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON.
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen every evening in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, ... Mrs. H. Watkins
Godfrey Dulanio, a young student ... Mr. H. Watkins
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that a
NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it
THE COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, August 10, 1863.
IMMENSE ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. E. EDDY'S
Second week, on which occasion he will appear as
NORMAN LESLIE,
From Theodore Hook's work of the same name.
MRS. FARREN,
The tragic actress, as
MADELINE,
In the Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
THE JOLLY COBLER.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
444 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING,
GRAND REOPENING,
GRAND REOPENING,
TO NIGHT, TO NIGHT,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.
EVERYTHING NEW.
A period of five weeks has now elapsed since this favorite establishment closed its doors for the purpose of making extensive alterations, and
WILL NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
on the above named evening, with
BUTLER'S COMBINATION TROUPE,
who have just returned from Boston, where they have achieved the greatest success on record.
During the company's absence the theatre has been entirely
RENOVATED, DECORATED AND REFURNISHED,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTLY AND INTRICATE MACHINERY,
STAGE APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Everything appertaining to a first class theatre.
THE COMPANY
will comprise some of the best artists in the country, and no expense will be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on this favorite place of amusement.
ARRAY OF TALENT FOR THE OPENING NIGHT.
TONY PASTOR,
The best Comic Singer in the country.
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
The beautiful and talented Danseuse and Vocalist.
MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
The renowned Pantomimists and Comedians.
MISS LIZZIE SCHULTZE,
The accomplished Danseuse, Vocalist and Actress.
CHARLEY WHITE,
The greatest Living Representative of the Genus Darkey.
MLLE. JULIA LEHMAN,
Premiere Danseuse, late of Niblo's Garden.
CHARLES E. COLLINS,
The celebrated Delineator of Eccentric Characters and Clog Dancer.
MISS MILLIE FLORA,
The justly admired Danseuse and Actress.
JAMES F. WAMBOLD,
Banjoist and Imitator of Birds, Frogs, &c.
MISS FRANCES LEROY,
Versatile Danseuse, Vocalist and Actress.
BOB HART, T. G. RIGGS, MASTER TOMMY,
Ethiopian Comedians, Dancers and Burlesque Actors, &c.
MLLE. LOUISE ROLETTE,
The Captivating Little Danseuse.
MONS. LA THORNE,
The Wonderful Cannon Ball Performer and Gymnast.
MARY BLAKE, FLORENCE WELLS
MATILDA SCHULTZE, JULIA MELVILLE
MONS. BRILLANT'S GREAT BALLET TROUPE,
composed of the most finished dancers.
SEVERAL OTHER PROMINENT ARTISTS,
all in a novel and varied programme.
NOTICE.—MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Novelties will be produced in rapid succession.
R. W. BUTLER, Manager.
Mons. La Thorne, Stage Manager.
Ferd Van Alker, Musical Director.
Mons. Paul Brillant, Ballet Master.
J. Ammerman, Treasurer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS,
Having returned from a European tour, extending over three years, during which they have appeared in every town of importance throughout
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
made their first appearance, since their return home, at the above fashionable establishment, and are now playing nightly to CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
In the
GREAT GHOST DRAMA—TRUE TO THE LAST.
In Mrs. Watkins we recognize the finest comedienne of American rearing that ever appeared on the English stage. Her debut was a veni, vidi, vici conquest.—London Times.
Mr. Watkins' rendition of Jocko, the deformed slave, is one of the most wonderful pieces of character acting ever witnessed by a London audience.—Times.
All business communications to be addressed to Mr. Watkins, at Wallack's Theatre.

NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS, SMITH & DISTON'S Hall, Cincinnati.—Now performing with undiminished success. The hall having been remodled and adapted expressly for minstrelsey, the management has permanently located there, and would be happy to negotiate with artists of acknowledged talent at all times, such as instrumentalists, vocalists, dancers and comedians, who will be dealt with on liberal terms. Would like to hear from Harry Leber and J. T. Boyce. Address W. W. Newcomb, Smith & Diston's Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CASINO, CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, PHILadelphia, will reopen August 24, 1863. Artists of every description can meet with good engagements by addressing R. FOX, Manager, box 930 Philadelphia.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA—WANTED, FOR SHERRY Corbyn's (late Gilbert's) Melodeon, San Francisco, the "Millions" Melodeon, Virginia City, in the silver mines, and the Sacramento Melodeon, the two best end men in the country. Also lady vocalists and danseuses, and good artists of all descriptions may apply for the above establishments, as more or less will be wanted to sail by every steamer. Address, enclosing red stamp, Jas. Conner & Co., 25 West Houston street, N. Y.

WALTER FIELD'S FREE AND EASY TO-NIGHT AT the House of Congress, Bleecker street, between Greene and Mercer. Frazer, Field and Yanoistan—the invincible trio—on hand. Walter Field will read the "Prisoner of Chillon," by Byron.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT EVERY EVENING TO HEAR Guy sing the "March of the Cameron Men," and Rouse, the great eccentric, gives his celebrated "Conundrums" on the events of the day. To-night (Monday) the Old House of Commons, 25 West Houston street, will surpass its former glories. The ventilation is perfect, and everything is rendered comfortable for our patrons. Waits will preside. SMITH & CORWIN, Proprietors.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, August 14, 1863, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:—
Fourth street, between Bank and West Twelfth streets; Jones street, between Fourth and Bleecker; Washington street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets; Cannon street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, and 139th street, between Bloomingdale road and Hudson river.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton Aqueduct
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, August 3, 1863.

MEDICAL.

A CAUTION TO LADIES—MADAME RESTELL, FEmale Physician, 162 Chambers street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame" or Doctor. These persons have spurious medicines and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or easily duped as well of their means as of their health. That ladies may avoid these impositions Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

DR. WEST, LATE ROYAL SURGEON IN THE ARMY, can be consulted daily at 27 Duane street, between Chatham and Centre streets, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate rooms and private entrance.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES ARE MILD and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach street, between Varick street and West Broadway, N. Y. Rooms arranged so the patient sees none but the doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. BELMONT & CO., 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, with twenty years experience, has lately visited the principal hospitals in Europe, can be consulted confidentially in all modern languages; quick and sure cure. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACcoucher, No. 6 Amity place, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced.

DR. POWERS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND PROFESsor of midwifery, treats all diseases of females with unparalleled success. He can be consulted and his infallible medicines obtained at his office, 50 Lispenard street.

DR. WARD'S SUCCESS, AS ALL THE WORLD knows, has been immense, and his fame, in consequence thereof, has brought to his doors sufferers from all parts of the globe. Consultations from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Strictly private. Office 50 Lispenard street.

DR. WARD, 50 LISPENARD STREET, CALLS THE attention of those afflicted with any form of disease. All the many cases that have come under his care have been cured without a single exception. Some of these were of years standing.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR REJUVENATing Elixir, office 50 Lispenard street, restores youth and manhood in four days. One trial will convince. All persons before contemplating marriage should take the remedy, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

DR. WARD, 50 LISPENARD STREET, NEAR BROADway, is a scientific physician, who cures without mercury or other poisonous medicines by an invaluable discovery, and no pay is required until a cure is effected.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases to which the human frame is liable. Office 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

DR. WATSON CONTINUES, AS HERETOFORE FOR upwards of thirty years, to treat all diseases. Dr. Watson has reduced to fifty cents the price of his Book, the "Cause and Cure," including all the plates, in which may be found valuable information for such as are suffering from either disease or debility, or who contemplate marriage. Sold by MILLER & JENNINGS, 422½ Broadway, and by the author, at 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Midwife, No. 6 Amity place. Convenient rooms are provided for those about to require nursing.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Professor of Midwifery, can be consulted as usual at 162 Chambers street. But one interview will be necessary. Her infallible medicines can also be obtained at 127½ Liberty street, or by mail. Price $5.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
Begin at 8; conclude at 10½.
SIXTY-FIRST! SIXTY-FIRST! SIXTY-FIRST NIGHT!
SIXTY-FIRST! SIXTY-FIRST! SIXTY-FIRST NIGHT!
Of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO;
Which piece, after being witnessed by
142,000! 142,000 PERSONS!
still continues its
UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER,
Inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice.
MR. COLLINS,
the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
An Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
In his original character of
CAPTAIN HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Mr. L. R. Shewell ... as the ... Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett ... as the ... Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier ... as the ... Regent
Mr. R. Lamb ... as ... Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt ... as the ... Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland ... as ... Esop, the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi ... as the ... Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen ... as ... Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell ... as ... Zillah
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
Under the direction of H. B. Dodworth,
And GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN
WILL REOPEN,
Under the direction of Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND,
For the regular fall and winter season, on
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17,
Upon which occasion
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will make her first appearance in this city since her
RETURN FROM EUROPE,
In an entirely new drama,
Written expressly for her by the late
CHARLES SELBY, Esq.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor, Director and Manager ... Mr. G. L. Fox.
BRILLIANT OPENING
OF
THE NEW SEASON.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF
THE ESTABLISHED FAVORITES.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, August 10 and 11,
New Drama of
THE HUNCHBACK OF LAMBYTHE.
John the Jester ... Mr. G. L. Fox
Walter Moore ... Mr. J. B. Studley
Wilbert, the Hunchback ... Mr. G. W. Thompson
Lambert Lambkin ... Mr. H. Chapman
The Lady of Lambythe ... Miss E. Denvil
Lucie Lambkin ... Mrs. H. Chapman
TONY DENIER ... as ... The Clown on Stilts
New Overture by Orchestra ... Composed by A. TYTE
To be followed with
SWISS SWAINS.
Swig ... Mr. G. L. Fox
Rosetta (with songs) ... Miss Fanny Herring
To conclude with
THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA,
In which the Company will appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, August 10, 1863.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
Under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE;
SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Stage Manager;
with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession, including amongst others, Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. HERNDON, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., all of whom appear in
THOMAS TAYLOR'S PLEASING COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at a quarter to 8.
ONE WEEK MORE, AND ONLY ONE, OF
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING,
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS
AND
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS 17 INCHES.
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING ORANG OUTANG.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL OPEN,
514 BROADWAY, 514
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel....Henry Wood, Proprietor. As this being the best ventilated Hall in the city, we find no necessity for closing during the warm season.
WONDERFUL, STARTLING, SUPERNATURAL.
Mr. Wood respectfully announces that he has made arrangements to introduce the
ASTONISHING OPTICAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST
Africanized, A MARVELLOUS SPECTRE,
Produced by Costly and Extensive Apparatus,
which has puzzled, astonished and delighted
ALL EUROPE.
A strange and indescribable illusion,
totally different from any stage effect ever produced.
THE GHOST will appear
MONDAY, August 10, and every evening during the week.
In connection with
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with
EPH HORN,
The world renowned Comedian
who will appear with
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES,
CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER.
The eccentric, The original Harpy Uncle Tom.
A. J. TALBOTT, COOL WHITE,
The great Stump Orator, The Interlocutor.
David S. Wambold, G. Henry, C. G. Lockwood, J. W. Glenn and H. Schwicardi,
THE GREAT VOCAL QUINTETTE.
MASTER WOOD, THE MUSICAL PRODIGY.
P. B. ISAACS, H. ISAACS, E. HASLAM and J. LEIS,
THE UNRIVALLED INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE.
AND M. LEWIS, THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS.
Forming the strongest array of talent ever presented to the public.
"THE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION,"
"THE PIONEERS OF MINSTRELSY,"
Who will appear in their
GRAND DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
Introducing their great Burlesque on
OTHELLO.
Othello ... Frank Brower | Desdemona ... Eph Horn
As performed by them at this establishment
UPWARDS OF 250 NIGHTS.
THE OLD MAID'S LAMENT,
Introducing the great Comic Quartette,
CHARLEY FOX, EPH HORN, FRANK BROWER AND
A. J. TALBOTT.
CRUELTY TO JOHNNY. OUR AFRICAN COUSINS.
THE DESERTED MINER.
THE RAILROAD EXPLOSION,
SONGS, DANCES AND PLANTATION SCENES.
The wonderful Illusion,
THE GHOST AS THE GHOST.
NOVELTY, WONDER,
WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
NOTICE.—No connection with any travelling company assuming the name of Wood's Minstrels.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

MECHANICS' HALL,
472
BROADWAY, ABOVE GRAND STREET.
Bryant Brothers ... Managers and Proprietors
John Simpson ... Treasurer
DOORS OPEN AT 7; CURTAIN RISES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The original world renowned
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Grand reopening
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1863.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Instrumental Overture ... Bryants' Minstrels
Opening Chorus, operatic ... Company
Kitty, Queen of May ... Rollin Howard
The Farm Yard ... Dave Reed
The Darkey's Cheer ... J. W. Hilton
Lanagan's Ball ... Dan Bryant
Dear Mother, I've come home to die ... Frank Leslie
Finale—Slumbering Motes ... Full Chorus
PART SECOND—VARIETIES.
BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE.
Introducing Anvil Chorus, Il Trovatore ... Brass Band
SALLY COME UP,
Dave Reed.
PADDY'S WEDDING.
Reed, Seymour, Howard, Dan Bryant and Little Mac.
Cornet Solo ... J. Garatagui
CHALLENGE DANCE,
Dave Reed and Dan Bryant.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina, with Grand Scena and Aria, Mme. Howard Fabbrico
THE GHOST.
Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant.
Eccentric Dance ... Little Mac
The performance to conclude with Emmett's Plantation Festival Scene,
OBER IN JARSEY,
introducing the whole Troupe in their festival dance.
Admission ... Twenty-five cents
Private Boxes ... Three dollars

NEW IDEA THEATRE.
485 Broadway, corner of Broome street.
Monday evening, first appearance of
MLLE. GROSSI and MONS. BAPTISTIN,
the celebrated FRENCH DANCERS,
supported by a large and well chosen Corps de Ballet.
Second week of
J. H. TAYLOR, W. THOMAS, W. WOOD,
P. RICHARDS and E. EDWARDS,
celebrated Ethiopian Comedians, and
SILAS BALDWIN,
the great Indian Juggler.
W. B. HARRISON, GUSTAVUS GEARY and
J. SENIA,
in their delightful musical entertainment, as usual.
NOTICE.—THIS EVENING, FIRST APPEARANCE of a most extraordinary
GHOST OR TWO,
which the inventor, Dr. Mustard, has not the least hesitation in stating must become the Ghost of the season.
For further particulars see small bills.
Remember the MUSTARD GHOSTS to-night.

WOOD'S THEATRES, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE, also Nashville theatre, Buffield & Flynn, Proprietors. The above theatres, in conjunction under one proprietorship, have lately undergone thorough alteration and redecoration, and the management is prepared to offer superior inducements to first class Stars for the ensuing season. Address Dr. G. T. Collins, personally or by letter, Lafarge House, New York, parlor 123. A few vacancies in the stock. Apply immediately. Hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS ON THE STAGE.—TO THE managers of theatres.—The application of principles by which phantoms are represented on the stage is an American invention. More than a year ago the inventor prepared a model which was exhibited to several prominent citizens of this city. I believe this is the conventional honor for such conversions of another's property translated to Europe, and now imposed as a wonderful foreign discovery. The exhibition at Wallack's is defective, the angulation is badly calculated, the phantom can neither walk nor glide on the stage, the actor has no guide to play with it, &c., &c. The inventor offers his services and instructions to theatrical managers, by which the phantom can move perfectly. Address 119 Fourth avenue.

IN SPITE OF THE EXCESSIVE HEAT THE GLORIOUS Oriental Concert Hall—Abode of the Muses and Haven of Love—690 Broadway, above Bleecker street, still continues to be crowded nightly. Our beautiful fairy waiters, arrayed in their magnificent costumes, are the wonder of all beholders; peerless in their loveliness and captivating in their deportment, well may this Kohinoor of concert halls be crowded to overflowing night after night by their numberless admirers, and to the connoisseur in the fine arts our gallery of Oriental scenery is alone worthy a visit. Admission free.
FRANK BURNS.

FOX'S CASINO, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELphia.—Wanted, a leading danseuse and ballet master. Apply to J. Conner & Co., 25 West Houston st.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BRAZIL.

Important Official Manifesto—Circular to the Governors of the Provinces—The Alabama Not to Enter Brazil, &c.

[Translated from the Jornal do Amazonas, of the 13th of July, for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
RIO JANEIRO, June 23, 1863.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR—With the view of giving wider circulation to the directions issued from this bureau on the 1st of August, 1861, in which are set forth the principles regulating the neutrality which the imperial government has resolved to assume in view of the struggle in the United States of North America, as well to explain some of these principles as to indicate in general the cases in which neutrality shall be considered violated and the manner of making it effective, his Majesty the Emperor desires to give your Excellency the following instructions for your information and due execution:—

By the words, "except in case of compulsory arrival," mentioned in the circular alluded to, it must also be understood,

That the vessel shall not be obliged to leave port within the period of twenty four hours if she has not been able to effect such preparations as are absolutely necessary to put to sea without risk or danger of being lost.

The same rule will apply in case of bad weather.

And, finally, in case the vessel is pursued by the enemy.

In emergencies of this kind it will be the duty of the Governors at court and of the Presidents of the provinces to determine, in view of the circumstances, the time at which the vessel should sail.

The privateers, it always being understood that they conduct no prizes, shall not be admitted into the ports of the empire for more than twenty four hours, except in case of compulsory arrival. (*Salvo o caso de arribada forçada.*)

Prizes to which the circular of the 1st of August refers are vessels captured by the belligerents or by the privateers, so that the penalty imposed on those who may conduct prizes shall not be applicable to those who may only be found carrying objects taken from prizes; but in no case will such objects be allowed to be disposed of.

In conformity with the above mentioned circular, belligerent vessels cannot receive in the ports of the empire anything except such food and naval stores as they may absolutely need, or to take any other measures for the continuation of their voyage. This disposition presupposes that the vessel is destined for some given point, and that only on her course and of necessity she has to enter a port of the empire.

This provision of the circular will not be carried out, however, if the same vessel shall frequently enter a port, or if, after being provisioned in one port, she shall immediately enter another on similar pretences, except in undoubted cases of superior force.

Such frequency of visits without sufficient reason to justify it, must authorize a suspicion that the vessel is not on a lawful voyage, but that she is cruising in the adjacent waters of the empire to capture hostile vessels.

The aid and assistance which, in such a case, is given to one of the belligerents must be qualified as aid or favor given against the other, and therefore is a violation of our declared neutrality.

Consequently, it is declared that a vessel which has once entered one of our ports shall not be received in the same port, or in another shortly after having entered the first, to receive food, naval stores, or for any other purpose, except in cases duly proved of superior force, unless after a reasonable space of time, by which it might be made to appear that the vessel had left the coasts of the empire, and that she only returned after completing the voyage she had undertaken.

For the same motives as are herein expressed it will not be permitted in any of the ports of this empire that belligerent vessels shall receive goods imported directly for them in ships of any nation; for this would show that the belligerents do not seek to use our ports on their voyages and in cases of necessity unforeseen, but with the view of remaining in proximity to the coasts of the empire, taking in advance the precautions necessary for the prosecution of their enterprises. The toleration of such an abuse would be equivalent to permitting the ports of the empire to be used by the belligerents as a base of operations.

The principles of the circular of the 1st of August being thus explained, it follows that the ports, bays and harbors of the empire will be open to the belligerents on the following conditions:—

1. Ships-of-war admitted into a port or harbor must observe the most perfect tranquillity and complete peace with all vessels that may be in port, whether they be war vessels or ships owned as such by their enemies.

2. They shall not be permitted to increase their crew or employ sailors of any nationality whatever, their own countrymen included.

3. They shall not be permitted to increase the number or the calibre of their artillery, nor, under any circumstances, to purchase or embark portable arms or munitions of war.

4. They shall not make use of the ports or harbors, or of the capes or territorial seas of the empire, to watch for inimical vessels that may enter or sail from our ports; nor procure information respecting those that may be expected or are about to sail, nor shall they be permitted to make sail to chase of any enemy's vessel that may be in sight or signalled.

5. They shall not sail immediately after the departure of a vessel belonging to an inimical or neutral nation. If the vessel which sails first as well as that which proposes to follow be both sailing vessels or steamers, twenty-four hours shall be allowed to elapse between the departure of the one and the other; but if the vessel that sails first be a sailing ship and the other a steamer, the latter shall not leave until seventy-two hours afterwards.

6. During their stay in port the belligerents shall not attempt, by force or stratagem, to retake prisoners made of their fellow citizens who may be found in the same asylum, or to liberate prisoners of their nation.

7. They shall not be allowed into a neutral port to sell or dispose of prizes made from their enemy until the lawfulness of the prize shall be decided by the competent tribunals.

It is to be understood that the infraction of either of these seven conditions will constitute a violation of the neutrality of the empire, subjecting those who infract it to the penalties therein declared.

And to make our neutrality effective, preventing and repressing those abuses which are being practised, the following means should be employed:—

1. To ascertain, before conceding an asylum, the character of the vessel and her antecedents in other ports of the empire, so that it may be decided whether the vessel shall be allowed to enter or remain, and for this purpose all vigilance should be used.

2. To observe the anchorage where the vessel may be, under the immediate surveillance of the police, and to watch for suspicious circumstances and places.

3. To keep a proper guard from the entrance to the sailing of the belligerent over the movements of the vessel, and to ascertain the character of all the articles that may be embarked.

4. To direct the police not to allow the landing for sale of any goods taken from prizes.

5. To prevent them from making prizes in the territorial waters of the empire, using force if necessary; and if any prizes be taken in these imperial waters they will be retaken by the forces of the government and restored to their lawful owners, as no sale of such goods can be considered legitimate.

6. No belligerent will be admitted into our ports which has once violated the laws of neutrality.

7. To compel every vessel that attempts to violate neutrality to leave the territorial waters of the empire instantly.

8. Finally, to use force, and in default of a sufficiency thereto, to protest solemnly and energetically against the belligerent, who, being informed and warned, does not desist from a violation of neutrality, ordering the forts and war vessels to fire on the belligerent who attacks his enemy in our territory, and on the armed vessel which attempts to sail before the time defined, after the sailing of a vessel belonging to the other belligerent.

And, inasmuch as the steamer Alabama, of the Confederate States, has openly violated the neutrality of our empire, infringing the dispositions of our circular of the 1st of August, 1861, making the island of Rita the base of her operations for the purpose of carrying prizes there, and sailing thence to make others, which she has caused to be burned after keeping them some days in the anchorage of the said island, his Majesty the Emperor has ordained that the said steamer shall never again be received into any port of the empire.

I renew to your Excellency the assurances of my greatest esteem and high consideration.

THE MARQUIS OF ABRANTES.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT, ETC., ETC.

The Rebel View of the Causes of Conflict at the North.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 30.]

We indicated yesterday some of the causes and instrumentalities from which ere long a war of religion and of race must result at the North. Puritanism and Catholicism, where the naturally intolerant and aggressive spirit of the former is unrestrained by law or the counterpoises of society, and when its inherently pugnacious nature has been inflamed by the stimulants of actual war, cannot dwell together in peace. There are too many points of antagonism, of hatred and conflict, to leave this possible. But there is another element of discord and collision in the Northern States quite as prolific of strife as the religious question. Incongruity of blood is, not less than incompatibility of faith, a cause of contention and combat. The Irish and the German races compose a very large proportion of the Northern population, and especially of the city of New York, which must be the starting point of the internecine war that is sooner or later to make a wide Aceldema of the North.

A day or two ago we published an extract from an editorial in the *Abend Zeitung*, a black republican German paper published in New York, which animadverted very severely on the Irish Catholics of that city as the parties solely responsible for the late riots. This extract was copied into the *Tribune* of the 23d instant, and formed the basis of some bitter comments by that sheet on the Irish Catholic population of New York. It was to these comments of the *Tribune*, no doubt, that Archbishop Hughes, in his letter to the HERALD of a recent date, expressed his purpose to reply after the restoration of order in New York.

There has always existed in the great Northern cities, and throughout the country, in fact, a bitter antagonism between the Irish and Dutch. There are no two people on earth who differ so widely in every characteristic, social, religious and industrial, as they do. They are antipodes in every attribute that distinguishes races, and their coexistence under a common government could but engender violent antagonisms and strong mutual hatred. The only safeguard against deadly collisions between them in the past has been the separation in their social and industrial spheres which resulted from dissimilarity of natures. The Dutch, almost invariably, engage in some sort of business, while the Irish resort chiefly to manual labor as a means of support. Socially, the estrangement was even wider, there being nothing in common between them—religion, manners, language or impulse—that could render social intercourse agreeable. They move, in short, in two altogether different spheres, and in this is found the solution of the peaceful coexistence of two violently antagonistic elements in the same political community.

The Irish have evidently lost caste in New York and elsewhere in the North, because of the recent revolts in that section. They are regarded as the parties solely responsible for them, and the fact of their originating in opposition to the abolition government and its tyrannical edicts, is enough to excite against the Irish the bitter hatred of every abolitionist, native or foreign. The Dutch feel no real interest in any government other than that of their native country, to which, as a general thing, they return, after having amassed sufficient wealth to enable them to live the balance of their days in comfort and ease. This new display of hostility on the part of the Dutch to the Irish, predicated ostensibly on the late startling events in New York, is the merest hypocrisy. They have no such love of their adopted country as would beget this sensitiveness to a violation of its laws and the disturbance of its social order. They make this a mere pretext to indulge the inherent hostility which they bear to the Irish, taking advantage of the fact that they are likely to be sustained by the native abolition contingent, whose rancor has been aroused to the very extreme of bitterness by a movement like the recent ones in New York, which was calculated seriously to thwart the infamous purposes of the government in respect to us, and set an example dangerous to future social order, and the peaceful pursuit of trade and commerce at the North.

The germ of implacable hate on the part of the Irish citizens of the North towards the Dutch is firmly set by this newspaper crusade against them. Resentments will grow out of it, which must inevitably lead to collisions, compared with which the late New York riots will be but as a set-to between two bruisers at the Five Points. Past animosities will be conjured up, and the spirit of vengeance on the part of the Irish for prospective religious persecution, plainly foreshadowed in the comments of the German press, will seek the fullest indulgence. Nor will these collisions be confined to New York. The Irish, naturally impulsive and peculiarly sensitive on the subject of religion, will act in sympathy with their brethren in New York, wherever a dozen or two of them can be mustered and Dutch material can be found upon which to wreak summary vengeance.

We await with considerable anxiety the appearance of the promised response of Archbishop Hughes to the commentaries of the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. If the Archbishop be true to his antecedents, he will deal with these papers in a spirit of bitter resentment that must needs provoke furious rejoinders, in which the part played by the Irish Catholics in the late riot will be indignantly paraded. The Dutch press will doubtless side in with their abolition brethren and follow up the anti-Irish, anti-Catholic crusade which they have already inaugurated; and the controversy will, in all probability, culminate in a grand onslaught by the Irish upon the Dutch population. If the Washington government enforce the draft, we may safely presume that the Irish will be shown little mercy; and herein will exist another provocation, which will add to the bitter sense of wrong so keenly entertained by that impulsive people. Any discrimination against them and in favor of the Dutch, which is not at all improbable, in view of the political sympathy existing between them and the government, will beget a spirit of revenge which will be appeased only by the shedding of rivers of blood.

This is a very pleasing prospect for Northern abolitionists to contemplate. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the hope of just retribution which it holds out, for we may well presume that it will be the inauguration of that terrible condition of anarchy which we have often predicted as the inevitable result of a peace which will bring nothing in its train but poverty, debt, disappointments, family bereavements, the loss of liberty, the diminution of every material resource to a standard in no degree commensurate with the requirements of the class whom peace will throw upon the North for support—the loss of accumulated wealth by repudiation on the part of the Government—in short, everything that can fire popular indignation and lead to chaos and anarchy.

Let the Irish in the North vindicate their rights by a proper chastisement of those who would infringe them, and they will not only impart a proper respect for their rights and feelings on the part of the cowardly abolitionists, but honor themselves by a prompt resentment of a base insult to their race and religion.

Another Letter from the Copperhead Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The following letter from the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was read at the democratic meeting held at Toledo, Ohio, on the 5th instant:—

TABLE ROCK HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 31, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—Unable to attend your meeting of the 5th of August in person, permit me to address you by letter briefly.

I waste no part of your time in personal defence. To the candidates, speakers and writers of the administration party I leave, undisturbed, the brave and chivalrous work of assailing an opponent, absent because the tyrannic power of their master, executed by military force, compels it. The great issues of the day ought not to be subordinated to things merely personal, and I recommend to my friends generally that they imitate the wise Romans, and "carry the war into Africa."

The democracy of Lucas, postponing all other issues and ignoring all differences of opinion in regard to them, assemble, of course, to consider what General Fremont, the candidate of the "free speech and free press" republican party of 1856, very aptly styles "the uppermost question of the day"—the question of their own constitutional rights and liberties. This is the practical issue in the Ohio campaign, forced by the President and his party upon the people, and boldly met by the democracy in their nominations, as also in their admirable platform, which, as a candidate, I accept as their solemn and deliberate confession of political faith, and their pledge to the country that they mean to defend the rights asserted in it with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. Until these shall have been made secure it can be neither useful nor possible to discuss any other question not directly connected with it. There is, indeed, just such a question, one second only in importance to that of public liberty—the Union of the States, worth the whole world to the American people. But liberty is the soul of a people; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our own soul? The constitution made the Union, and, when the war began, it was proclaimed to be for the supremacy of the constitution and laws; and whatever difference of opinion there may have been, even then, as to the mode of securing it, every patriotic citizen of the United States knew what the laws and constitution were. But what do we see to-day?

The opinion and will from hour to hour of the President—and such a President—is solemnly and officially proclaimed superior to the constitution and the laws, even in the States wholly loyal. So that upon the present policy of the administration and its party, declared unchangeable, the South is to be forced to submit to the will and opinion of Abraham Lincoln instead of written fundamental statute and common law. And if we ourselves scorn to yield up our constitutional rights and liberties to this monstrous demon, does any honorable man, any sane man, ask or expect the States and the people of the South to surrender, so long as a man survives to strike a blow or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his arm? Upon such a policy this war must and will be interminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered; but the hearts of the people, never.

How, then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the abolition and democratic parties?

The party of the administration declares that the States and people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then? Confiscation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion—namely: nine-tenths of the whole population; for no general amnesty has ever as yet been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconditional submission is now the least which is demanded. More than this, as to any State which may first submit or be conquered, conscription of every male person, white or black, between twenty and forty-five, for the conquest of the States still in arms. Nor is this the worst; for inasmuch as all slaves and free negroes South are considered "loyal," and nearly all white men and women "disloyal," and, therefore, as having forfeited all rights, the negroes, then all free, are to be treated as almost the only persons entitled to the several rights and privileges of citizenship, and especially the very soldiers to garrison the South. And now add to all this—suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of habeas corpus, martial law, arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, banishments, interference with elections, test oaths, appropriation of private houses, seizure of private property, and every other act of oppression, outrage and despotism, which for two years have been mercilessly practiced even in States never in insurrection, but always loyal to the Union.

This is the entertainment to which, under the present policy of the administration, dictated by the radicals who control it, the States and the people of the South are invited. And repeatedly the question was put to me while among them, "If the citizens of the States still adhering to the Union are continually arrested, imprisoned, banished or otherwise outraged, merely because of their political opinions or for censure and criticism of the men and party in power, what would not be done with us if we were to be conquered or were to submit?" In fact, it is this very policy which, instead of "crushing out the rebellion," crushed out all Union sentiment among them, and made, as it still keeps them, a unit in numbers and spirit against the force and arms of the federal government. It was the repeated confession to me personally of several of the most distinguished public men of the Southwest, that if General Buell had been retained in command and permitted to continue his policy of peace and conciliation—acting the officer and the gentleman, observing private rights, respecting private property, returning fugitive slaves, and tolerating all political opinions, whether in sympathy with secession or not, so long as not carried out into overt acts—the people of Tennessee would have voluntarily returned to the Union six months ago. And they rejoiced in the change of policy and his removal. But the mischief has been consummated, and no success of arms, no number of victories can repair it. Not only another policy, but other instrumentalities alone can now restore the Union.

What, upon the other hand, does the democratic party propose to the States and the people of the South? Not confiscation, nor emancipation, nor conscription, nor execution, and certainly not the equality, or rather superiority, of the negro race; but the constitution, with all its guarantees, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. We would restore the Union, and with it give them quiet and security in the enjoyment of their rights, properties and institutions of every kind, as in the beginning of the government, and before fanatics and demagogues made slavery a subject of moral or political agitation. We promise also to ourselves, and of course to them, a free press, free speech, free elections, liberty of conscience and opinion, habeas corpus, due process of law, judicial trial, trial by jury, no midnight arrests, no martial law, no military orders or commissions, no provost marshals, no military governors. In short, we ask and offer nothing but the constitution, the Union and the laws.

Which policy, then, let me ask, is best calculated to restore the Union? Which party best able to effect the restoration? All wise and candid men now admit that even if the military power of the Confederate States could be broken down by force, and her armies dissipated, the final settlement of this great controversy must be the result of statesmanship, not arms—conciliation, not force. And to whom but democratic statesmen, untainted with abolitionism, and in whose wisdom and integrity the people of all sections—South as well as North and West—have confidence, can the work be securely committed? Can they accomplish it, who come with acts and proclamations of abolition, confiscation, conscription and death—men who are for no peace or union till slavery is abolished? Believe me, the success of the democratic ticket this fall, in Ohio, will do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could accomplish in a hundred years.

I need not repeat my often declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force and arms. But granting, for argument's sake, "the effectual check and waning proportions of the rebellion," as proclaimed now again for the hundredth time by the organs of the administration, and that by the second Monday in January next all the armies of the confederates will have been captured or dispersed, and their remaining five hundred thousand square miles of territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacification of the South and conciliation of her people will have arrived. And which party will most readily be hearkened to by them? Who, as Governor of Ohio, will be the most efficient agent in that great and arduous work? Your candidate, committed wholly to the restoration of the Union as it was, or the candidate of the administration, pledged to a policy full, upon the one hand, of continual exasperation and hate, and, on the other, of insurrection and revenge? Very momentous are these questions; for until that shall have been accomplished there can be neither constitution nor Union, and no security and no quiet in the land; nor can a single soldier, till then, return to mother, or wife, or child, or home. Reason together, then, men of Ohio, and judge wisely, ye who love your country, and would restore it to its former peace, prosperity and glory. Continual war and strife are the forbidden fruits of our political Eden, and bear still the primal curse, uttered in tones louder than the voice of the mighty cataract in whose presence I now write—"In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

A ROW WITH UNION SOLDIERS IN CANADA.—The Brockville (Canada) *Recorder* says:—On Friday afternoon last the steamer Bay State touched at Brockville, from Ogdensburg, having on board some sixty or seventy drafted and enlisted men for the American army, on their route westward. As soon as the vessel touched the wharf, one of the intended soldiers jumped upon the wharf, and exclaimed, "Abe Lincoln may ——— ———; I care nothing for him now." Some of the non-commissioned officers in charge did not relish this style of leave taking, consequently followed the skedaddler, and did their best to get him to return to his duty. This he resolutely refused to do, when he was knocked down by a corporal or sergeant, and then seized for the purpose of being carried on board the steamer. This summary process, it appears, did not meet the approbation of several roughs around the wharf, who immediately fell foul of the American officers, and a regular free fight ensued. Several severe blows were dealt, and at last the Americans were glad to take refuge on the propeller, minus the man knocked down and also two others. The steamer had to leave without them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, August 9, 1863.

The money market continues very easy, though some efforts have been made within a day or two, by parties interested, to create an appearance of stringency by calling in loans and declining to renew them. On Tuesday last the fair rate for money in open market was 6 per cent. Yesterday most of the brokers paid 5 and a few 6. There was between Tuesday and Saturday no diminution of supply and no increase of demand. There has been no improvement in merchandise and no increased traffic therein. The volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange was quite light yesterday and on Friday, and the speculative purchases very moderate indeed. On Thursday and yesterday afternoon there was no market. Some parcels of currency have been sent from here to the country to pay the $300 draft fund and for other purposes; but, on the other hand, currency is all the time flowing into New York for employment from the East and from the West. On the whole, it must be confessed that this is not a very auspicious time to attempt to raise the rate of interest. A temporary flurry may possibly be created for a day or two among weak operators in stocks; but, so far as the interest of lenders is concerned, they are rather likely to lose than to make money by disturbing their loans. There are, however, a certain set of individuals in New York who cannot be made to understand that the war has revolutionized financial and railroad matters, and who, because Erie sold some time ago at 40 and 50, consider it preposterous that it should now sell at 105. These persons, not realizing the crisis through which the country is passing, and not discerning the obvious effects of that crisis upon railroad traffic, dragoon themselves into the belief that present prices are the result of combinations of Wall street speculators, and that they must soon lead to a general collapse. Like the old fashioned rural capitalist, who lived in the hope of seeing railroads done away with and stage coaches set up again in their pristine glory, these routine operators regard the popularity of railroad investments as an evanescent delusion, and assure their clients that the time will come when Erie and Toledo, and Rock Island and Reading, can all be bought once more at 50 cents on the dollar. This class of people are ever foremost in urging the more shortsighted of our bank managers to take advantage of each lull in the market to call in their loans, and try to produce a stringency in money. The experiment has been tried four or five times within the past eighteen months; but we venture to say that it has never succeeded. There is too much money seeking investment to admit of an active loan market for more than a day or two at a time; and it is so difficult to discover reliable interest bearing investments that good railway stocks cannot remain in discredit for a week at a time. The government balance in the Sub-Treasury is again becoming very large, and the Department is checking the issue of debt certificates and resorting to direct currency drafts. Some $20,000,000 will be disbursed in payment of troops within ten days.

Gold closed yesterday at 126 a ¼, and exchange at 138¾ a 139. The impression prevails in monetary circles that both Charleston and Mobile will fall this summer, and hence a very general unwillingness to hold either bullion or bills. Even those operators in Wall street who have been most conspicuous as sympathizers with the rebels now find their feelings too expensive to be traded on, and sell gold as persistently as the best friends of the Union. On the news of the fall of Charleston or Mobile we presume that the premium on gold would fall below 20. It is doubtful whether a defeat of our armies would put it up much, so general is the conviction that the government will be successful.

The following table shows the course of the stock market for the past week and month:—

	July 11.	July 18.	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8
U. S. 6's, regist'd	104	104	104¼	106	106
Virginias	67	66	67	62	62
Tennessees	64¾	64¾	64¾	67	66¾
Missouri 6's	70½	70¾	70½	71¾	70½
N. Y. Central	119½	119½	120 exd	128¾	129
Reading	104	110	110	112	118
Erie	96¾	97¼	97½xd	104¾	105¾
Erie preferred	103	103¾	103¼	106¼	104½
Michigan Central	109¾	110½	110¼	115	115¼
Michigan South'n	79¾	81¼	81	88¾	91¾
South. guarant'd	115	112	112	113¼	114½
Illinois Central	107	109¾	109¼	114	119
Galena	94	97¼	97¼	99¾	102½
Rock Island	96	99¾	99¼	106	108¾
Toledo	111	114½	115	114¾	116
Panama	168	158	159	153	198
Hudson River	177	171	169	151	146
Pacific Mail	106	241	240	238	235
Gold	131	123¾	123¾	128	126¼

Last week was a broken week on the Stock Exchange, Thursday being a holiday, and many operators having gone out of town on Wednesday to remain till Monday. The dulness which arose from this circumstance was turned to account on Friday and yesterday by the standard bears of the board, who sold large quantities of stock, and thus forced prices down. New York Central fell from 132 to 127⅝, Erie from 107¾ to 105, Reading from 119 to 114¾, Rock Island from 107½ to 105, and so on throughout the list. We could not discover, however, that any considerable amount of stock had lately come upon the market. On the contrary, the great difficulty of discovering safe seven per cent investments has latterly driven a large amount of capital—which had previously been used in the purchase of mercantile paper, insurance stock and scrip, bank and State stocks—into the better class of railway stocks. Yesterday afternoon there was evidently some uneasiness among the shorts, and efforts were made, in one or two instances, to cover contracts, but without much success. The market was dull, partly, if not chiefly, from the absence from town of leading operators; but there was no effort to effect sales. The impression among operators appeared to be that next week, when people who went to the country on Wednesday returned to business, we should witness a very active time.

We are now experiencing the first permanent effects of the paper money system. Not only is money easy and abundant at all the financial centres, and the time propitious for new enterprises, but every one, whether by dealings with the government or by private commerce or manufactures, or by speculation, appears to have grown rich. Never were such outward evidences of wealth apparent in this country. True, a large proportion of this wealth is represented by government paper of various kinds. But so long as people believe in this paper, receive it as money, and are convinced that it will be redeemed in specie before very long, the effect is the same as if the increased wealth of the country consisted in gold. The question which is occupying the attention of the owners of all this wealth is how to invest it. As a matter of course, government securities will naturally absorb a large proportion. There can be no possible investment, superior in point of security, to government six per cent bonds, debt certificates or 7.30 notes. But, as no prudent capitalist will invest the whole of his means in one class of securities, our newly enriched fellow citizens, having placed a certain proportion of their means in governments, are compelled to look elsewhere for income on the balance. And a careful survey of the dividend paying list has led most capitalists to the conclusion that after governments no investment promises so well as sound railway stocks. They appear to be as safe as, and promise to be more lucrative than, State or city bonds, insurance or bank stocks. The leading railways, whose stocks are dealt in at the board, such as Central, Erie, Erie preferred, Reading, Michigan Central, guaranteed, Toledo, Rock Island, Alton preferred, &c., are all certain seven per cent stocks, and, if their present earnings continue, will be ten per cent or twelve per cent stocks. No such investments can be found outside of the railway list. Hence the stubbornness of the market, in the face of heavy sales, to realize profits, and vigorous hammering by the bears. We are, in fact, going through precisely the process which Old and New England have both gone through, in relation to railway property. Both New and Old England witnessed a period when railways were the only popular investment, and every line which was graded and equipped was deemed certain of income. To this era of delusion succeeded an era of collapse, during which railway stocks fell to an almost nominal figure, and nobody wanted to own or lend on them. The third stage exhibited the railway list—in Old as in New England—weeded of impracticable and valueless railway stocks, and consisting exclusively of dividend paying shares, which rose steadily in value. Now, in New England, there is very little speculation in the leading railway shares. They are mostly held at figures which make them yield less than six per cent to their purchaser, and a man who wants one hundred shares of a reliable line has to wait for the death of some heavy holder to purchase. So, in Old England, no railroad stock which yields four per cent annual dividends can be bought at or under par. The leading stocks yield no greater income than consols. Capitalists have learned that well situated railway property, under prudent management, is as sound and lucrative an investment as can be discovered. The stocks of our great trunk lines and of our leading Western roads are following in the same track. There was a time when Galena sold at 130 and Erie at 96, in gold, when neither of them had any real claim to public confidence as investments. To this succeeded a period when Galena went begging at 45 and Erie at 5, and it was as much as a merchant's credit was worth to admit that he owned railway property. We are now in the middle of the returning wave of confidence. Before it ends railway stocks will command very much higher prices—in proportion to their yield—than city, State, bank or insurance stocks; and the stock of no regular dividend paying line, managed by men of repute and well situated, will be for sale in this market at or below par.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 8—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales were made of 60 bbls. pots at 6⅞c. and pearls at 8½c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was lower, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize, while the demand was moderate. The day's sales included 14,200 bbls. State and Western, 1,200 Southern and 400 Canadian, within our revised quotations:—

Superfine State and Western	$4 05	a	4 50
Extra State	4 90	a	5 50
Common to choice extra Western	4 90	a	5 75
Canadian	5 00	a	7 25
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 90	a	6 60
Extra do	6 65	a	8 00
Good to choice family do	8 05	a	9 00
Rye flour	3 40	a	5 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 95	a	4 35

—Wheat was a shade cheaper, with sales of 130,000 bushels, at $1 35 a $1 38 for white Western, $1 28 a $1 31 for amber Western, $1 20 a $1 27 for red winter Western, $1 07 a $1 23 for Milwaukee club, $1 22 a $1 27½ for amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 28 for extra do. and $1 a $1 15 for Chicago spring. Corn was doing better to-day, with sales of 60,000 bushels, including mixed Western, at 66½c. a 67½c. for unsound, 68c. for sound and 73c. for white and yellow do. Oats were active at 62c. a 70c. Rye sold to the extent of 8,500 bushels at 83c. a 92c. Barley and barley malt continued quiet.

COFFEE.—Sales have been light, including small lots of Rio and Maracaibo, the market closing heavily for all kinds, including Rio, prime, at 28½c.; good, 27½c. a 28c.; fair, 26½c. a 27c.; ordinary, 25½c. a 26c.; fair to good cargoes, 26c. a 27c.; Java, mats and bags, 35½c. a 36c.; Maracaibo, 29c. a 31c.; Laguayra, 29c. a 30c.; St. Domingo, 26c.

COTTON was in good request and quoted up to 68c. a 69c. for middlings, with sales reported of 1,300 bales since our last.

FREIGHTS were dull, with 616 vessels of all descriptions in port. To Liverpool there were shipped 15,000 bushels grain at 8d. a 8½d., and by steamer 3,000 boxes cheese at 40s. To London 600 bbls. flour and 200 bbls. oilcake at 2s. 4½d., 250 tons oilcake, in bags, at 22s. 6d., and 90 bales rags at ¼d. To Rotterdam 20 tons heavy goods at 32s. 6d. To Antwerp 70 bbls. ashes at 32s. 6d.

HAY was in fair demand, at 90c. a $1 10 for North river bale.

HOPS continued very quiet to-day at 15c. a 22c.

HIDES.—There were 43,672 hides received and 38,000 hides sold during the week. The movements in the principal kinds are noticed in the circular of Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. as follows:—Dry hides—Throughout the business portion of the week the market has ruled active for the season, under a fair demand from the trade and out-of-town buyers, and sales to a fair extent have been effected. Without any quotable change prices are stronger than last week, and the tendency is towards higher rates, which, however, the trade exhibit considerable reluctance to pay. The demand is principally for the better grades of hides, owing to the danger of damage in working the more common descriptions, and sales of the latter are made only at comparatively low figures. Wet salted hides—There exists a fair demand for domestic slaughters for home consumption at about quoted rates, but transactions are restricted by the scarcity of stock. We note sales of 1,700 city and Western slaughters at 9½c. a 9¾c. Of foreign we are without any supply, and there are consequently no movements. Upper leather hides continue in fair inquiry at unchanged rates; but sales are confined principally to small parcels of South American and other kips. For Calcutta hides there is a moderate demand, but the extreme firmness of holders checks sales. We have no movements to report.

LEATHER.—Messrs. Weizel & Woldemeyer say of hemlock sole:—During the fore part of the week the market was fairly active; but, owing to the holiday, has somewhat fallen off towards the close. Heavy leather is scarce, and in increased inquiry at advanced rates, whilst light stock is somewhat lower in prices. The "break" in the Erie Canal having been recently repaired, we may look for more constant and fuller receipts hereafter. Oak sole—The demand has been only moderate. Prices continue firm, however, and the stock in dealers' hands is quite limited. Week's receipts of sole leather about 51,000 sides.

LIME was steady, with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES was quiet at former prices.

OILS were inactive and tending downward generally.

PROVISIONS.—There was more doing in pork, sales having been made of 1,600 bbls., at $12 87 a $13 12 for new mess, $11 25 a $11 50 for old mess, and $10 50 a $10 75 for prime. Beef continued heavy, with sales of 260 bbls. at $9 75 a $13 75 for prime and $13 50 a $15 for extra mess. Lard was more active, with sales of 1,100 packages. Of cut meats 750 packages changed hands at 4½c. a 5½c. for shoulders and 8½c. a 8⅞c. for hams. Bacon continued inactive at 6¾c. a 7c. Butter and cheese ruled dull at previous prices.

RICE continued heavy at 7¼c. a 7¾c. for West India, with sale of 500 bags.

SEEDS.—For goat there continues a fair inquiry, and sales of most parcels pressing on the market have been effected during this and last week. Large transactions are only prevented by the extreme firmness of most holders, who refuse to abate their pretensions. We note sales of about 10,000 Tampico and 25,000 Matamoras, on private terms, understood to be a moderate concession from late asking rates. For deer the demand is fair, but manufacturers refuse to pay old prices for stock, and sales are consequently restricted. Quotations are nominal.

SUGARS were more active, with sales reported of 2,450 hhds. and 1,600 boxes, at 11½c. for Porto Rico and 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. for Cuba.

TALLOW.—Sales were made of 100,000 lbs. at 10c. a 10½c.

WHISKEY.—Sales transpired of 1,400 bbls., part at 45¾c. a 45½c., and part at 28c. in bond.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Glasgow	Liverpool	July 29	New York
Saxonia	Southampton	July 29	New York
China	Liverpool	Aug 1	New York
Virginia	Liverpool	Aug 5	New York
City of Washington	Liverpool	Aug 5	New York
Asia	Liverpool	Aug 8	Boston
Great Eastern	Liverpool	Aug 12	New York
Persia	Liverpool	Aug 15	New York
Hibernia	Liverpool	Aug 19	Boston
Africa	Liverpool	Aug 22	Boston

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 15	MOON RISES	morn 1 32
SUN SETS	7 06	HIGH WATER	eve 5 34

Port of New York, August 9, 1863.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Hecla (Br), Hockley, Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown 29th, at 5:15 PM, with mdse and 557 passengers, to E Cunard.

Steamship George Peabody (U S transport), Atwell, Port Royal, to U S Quartermaster. (Arrived 8th.)

Bark Norden (Swe), Andersen, London, 55 days, in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Prudentia (Prus), Brustwitz, Rotterdam, 56 days, with mdse, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 14, lat 47 29, lon 46 25, saw six large icebergs, some of them being 700 feet high.

Brig International (Br, of London), McKie, Grand Canaries, 28 days, in ballast, to W W DeForest & Co.

Brig Mount Vernon, Lowell, Rio Janeiro, July 13, via Delaware Breakwater, with coffee, to Napier & Weleford.

Brig Juno, Green, Fajardo, 16 days, with molasses, to M B Green & Curry.

Brig Trackless (Br, of Shelburne, NS), Williams, Cienfuegos, July 24, with molasses, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Emeline, Green, Bangor, 10 days.

Schr Mary Davis, Doane, Vera Cruz, 28 days, with hides, to Barrett & Co.

Schr Castor (Dan), Seebusen, Sisal, 17 days, with logwood, to F S Schlesinger & Son.

Schr San Miguel (Sp), Sanchez, Havana and Cardenas, 18 days, in ballast, to Marti & Co.

Schr W E Alexander, Tucker, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar, to Moore & Henry.

Schr Mary & Susan (Br), Albury, Eleuthera, 7 days, with fruit, to Jas Douglas.

Schr Smithsonian, Hildreth, New Orleans, 16 days.
Schr J Van Zandt, Woodmanson, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr J H Hoyt, Lyon, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr E Slade, Drake, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr C J Ebrickson, Brown, Virginia, 4 days.
Schr B Cook, Jones, Virginia, 4 days.
Schr Sarah B Irvin, Prebch, Virginia.
Schr Lydia Ann, Halsey, Virginia.
Schr C C Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr Memento, Birdsall, Virginia.
Schr C H Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr B N Hawkins, Wescott, Alexandria, 6 days.
Schr J Achorn, Hatch, Alexandria, 8 days.
Schr C H Booth, Longstreet, Washington, 5 days.
Schr M Smith, Matthews, Washington, 5 days.
Schr H Martin, Avery, Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr Montezuma, Bragg, Bangor, 7 days.
Schr W McCobb, Douglas, Bangor, 14 days.
Schr G W Snow, ———, Bangor.
Schr Roanoke, Smith, Eastport, 18 days.
Schr Messenger, Fogg, Portland, 4 days.
Schr White Squall, ———, Portland.
Schr Union, Pendleton, Rockland.
Schr Angler, Lease, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Whistler, Freebrey, Taunton.
Schr A B Hayes, Robinson, Providence.
Schr Otteman, Blanchard, Rondout for Salem.
Schr B L Condon, Gadd, Rondout for Cambridge.
Schr Niantic, Barber, Rondout for Providence.
Schr A Sawyer, Boothby, Port Ewen for Boston.
Sloop A Lloyd, Benson, Virginia.
Sloop Helen, Babcock, Fall River.
Steamer Detroit (U S transport), Teal, Washington, to U S Quartermaster.
Steamer Henry Burden (U S despatch), Cole, Fortress Monroe, 26 hours.
Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer E M Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

BELOW.

Two brigs, unknown.

SAILED.

8th—Steamers Albany, Empire; brigs Scotland, Fah-Kee, Locbelli; schrs Ripple, Sally Guy, W W Smith, Hanover; and others.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP TALISMAN, Howard, hence May 2 for Shanghae, burned by the privateer Alabama, was built at Damariscotta, Me, in 1854, 1237 tons register, rated A1½, and was owned in this city.

BARK CONRAD, Salisbury, from Buenos Ayres for New York, captured by the privateer Alabama, was owned in Philadelphia, where she was built in 1850, and registered 347 tons.

SHIP SPARK THE OCEAN—Fayal, July 15—Ship Spark the Ocean, from Newport for Halifax, which put in here July 3, very leaky, is discharging, and will have to be hove down.

SCHR WHITE SQUALL, from Portland, while coming through Hell Gate during the squall on Saturday afternoon, collided with brig Emeline, from Bangor, lost head sails, and went ashore in Bounty Cove, but will be got off without damage to hull. The brig lost fore topmast, &c.

SCHR MARY ELIZA, of Providence, while at anchor in the East River on Saturday, was struck by lightning and had the foremast shivered.

SCHR WM A DRINKWATER, before reported wrecked at Montauk and sold, has since gone to pieces.

SCHR G W CUMMINGS, 162 tons, now at Greenport, has been sold to parties in Providence.

SLOOP CORY has been got off and taken to Greenport for repairs.

CANAL BOAT E MASON, loaded with lumber, lying at pier 6 ER, sunk on Saturday night.

COLLISION—On the 4th inst schr Transit, Chappell, of New London, for New York, collided with sloop Van Buren, Lewis, also of New London, when in the neighborhood of Falkland Islands. The schr's bowsprit came in contact with the sloop's mainsail and becoming entangled with the rigging, broke the bowsprit off, topmast, head of mast gaff, and unstepping the mast, it fell upon the deck, ripping up the planks, windlass, and everything about it. Fortunately, the hull of the sloop was not struck, and as she is quite an old vessel, and being loaded with coal, it would not have taken much to have caused her to sink. She was towed to New London on Thursday, but will be taken to Norwich, where her coal is consigned.

DEAL, July 26—Off Dover, Sardinian brig Duo Fratelli, from Montevideo for Antwerp, with the crews of American ships Red Gauntlet and B F Hoxie, which were captured and burned by the Florida, as before reported.

The following table gives a summary of the vessels in the harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, at the latest accounts from each of those ports:—

NEW YORK.			
Steamships	34	Brigs	180
Ships	132	Schooners	108
Barks	181		
Total			615
BOSTON.			
Steamships	3	Brigs	25
Ships	20	Schooners	40
Barks	47		
Total			135
PHILADELPHIA.			
Steamships	2	Brigs	30
Ships	4	Schooners	63
Barks	29		
Total			128
BALTIMORE.			
Steamships	4	Brigs	11
Ships	14	Schooners	27
Barks	16		
Total			72
NEW ORLEANS.			
Steamships	4	Brigs	8
Ships	22	Schooners	9
Barks	20		
Total			63

Spoken, &c.

Ship Syren, Sears, from Boston for San Francisco, June 24, lat 1 41 N, lon 29 41.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, Merriman, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, July 11, lat 41 55 N, lon 13 30.

Ship Albion, from Liverpool for NYork, no date, lat 49 60, lon 16 38.

Bark Heroine, Tripp, hence for Cape Town, July 8, lat 34 03 N, lon 43 22 W.

Brig Swift (Norw), from Smyrna for NYork, July 10, off Gibraltar.

Foreign Ports.

ALLOA, July 26—Arr Neptun, Christensen, NYork.

BELFAST, July 24—Arr Billow, Pile, Philadelphia.

BREMERHAVEN, July 23—Sld Laura, Schmidt, NYork.

COWES, July 26—Arr Bavaria (s), Meier, NYork (and sld for Hamburg).

CARDIFF, July 24—Sld Gondola, Kelly, NYork; Pacific, McGibbon, Boston; Europa, Hansen, Point de Galle.

CADIZ, July 19—Sld Alice Thompson, Neve, NYork.

CIENFUEGOS, July 24—In port bark Brothers, for NYork 2 days; Br brig A W Rogers, for do 4.

GLASGOW, July 25—Sld Oscar & George, Rundstrom, San Francisco and Victoria, VI.

GRAND CANARY, July 11—No Am vessel in port.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—Arr Hornet, Mitchell, San Francisco; 26th, Alexander, Baxter, Akyab; China (s), Anderson, New York; Leona, Williams, Eastport.

Sld 25th, Aurora, Barker, and Robert L Lane, Shillaber, NYork.

Cld 25th, Cultivator, Russell, and Echo, Hopkirk, NYork.

LONDON, July 27—Arr Eagle Wing, Kelly, Akyab.

Ent out 27th, Vivid, Corning, for NYork.

Sld from Gravesend 25th, C H Lunt, Moore, Bremerhaven.

NEWCASTLE, July 25—Ent out, Sunbury, Gray, for NYork.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24—Arr Howard, Smith, NYork; 25th, Gipsey, Maws, and Shannon (s), Harris, do; Fanny, Wicks, Buenos Ayres. Sld 25th, Sturtevant, Wikander, NYork.

SHIELDS, July 25—Sld H B Emery, Perkins, Boston.

WATERFORD, July 25—Cld Aristides, Beckman, NYork.

[PER STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN, OFF CAPE RACE—TELEGRAPHIC.]

Arr from NYork 25th, Cleveragh, at Sligo; 27th, Gazusters' at Folkestone; 28th, Carenoria, and Frederick, in Kingroad; 29th, Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arr from Baltimore 27th, Challenger, at New Ross.

Sld for NYork 25th, Donau, from Cuxhaven; 27th, Kensington, Dover; 29th, Malta, Monarch of the Sea, Empire, and Echo, Liverpool.

Sld for Philadelphia 29th, Recovery, from Liverpool.

(Latest via Greencastle.)

Arr from NYork, Anita Garibaldi, at Genoa; Reformer, at Queenstown.

Arr from Baltimore, Admiral, at Start Point.

[PER STEAMSHIP CHINA, OFF CAPE RACE—TELEGRAPHIC.]

Arr from NYork 27th, Tamworth, at Deal; 28th, Luchina, at Marseilles; Aug 1, Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia Aug 1, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

(Latest via Queenstown.)

Arr from NYork, Eagle, at Bristol; Tamworth, at Londonderry; Dupre, Mameluke, Maria, Metoka, Panope, Queens town, and Jas Hovey, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia, J E Boyd, at Bristol; Achilles, at Liverpool.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 8, AM—Cld steamer Norman, Baker, Philadelphia; schrs Anna (Br), Wall, Aux Cayes; John Price, Nickerson, Philadelphia; E Perkins, Eldridge, and J Hallock, Bailey, NYork.

BALTIMORE, Aug 7—Arr steamer Artisan, Kirk, NYork. Cld Br bark Indus, Smith, Rio Janeiro and a mkt (and sld). Sld barks Ella Virginia, H Buck.

BUCKSPORT, July 30—Arr schrs J P Ames, Turner, New York; 31st, Mayflower, Kent, do. Sld Aug 4, bark Lucy Frances, Gray, Matanzas.

GREENPORT, Aug 3—Arr schrs G W Cummings, Waldin, Providence; 4th, W B Bowe, Harris, Boston; Thos Potter, Hackett, Salem; 5th, A Heaton, Ryan, Philadelphia for Providence; smack Eveline, Fitch, NYork; 7th, schr O F Hawley, Buckley, Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 7, PM—Arr brigs Rosmer, Lowden, Philadelphia for Salem; A Wellington, Atwood, NYork for Bangor; schrs Velocity, Rich, Rondout for Boston; Mary Sewall, Clarkson, New York for do; M A Gould, Philbrook, Philadelphia for Salem. Sld Br brig A Collins; schr Rachel Vanneman. 9 PM, wind light from NE.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 7—Sld US sloop Marion, and tender America, Boston; schrs Ann Carter, Adams, Philadelphia; Golden Rule, Wells, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug 6—Arr schrs Wenona, Parker, and S Bright Shaw, Philadelphia. Sld schrs Envoy (new), Pearl and Lizzie, Mann, Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Aug 7—Arr steamship Parkersburg, Sherwood, NYork; schrs Christina, Knight, and M Taylor, Nickerson, Philadelphia. Cld schr G Hayward, Barber, NYork.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED

STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH

BITTERS. BITTERS. BITTERS. BITTERS. BITTERS. BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'Tis an easy task.
Strengthen the stomach, and sustain
The nerves, the servants of the brain,
[illegible]

As a means of regenerating [illegible] successful as

HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors fool prepare,
That fever-laden the heavy air,
[illegible]

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soil, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work rooms, [illegible] HOSTETTER'S BITTERS [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body and depress the mind;
[illegible]

In Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, Constitutional and Nervous Debility, Constipation, Headaches, Spasms, and in all Complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent Weakness of the Body, the Great Remedy and Restorative is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
[illegible]
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, we have the best, [illegible]

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

New York Office, No. 59 Broadway.